"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Partly cloudy; southeast winds.

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MR. CHAMBERLAIN GETS AN OVATION IN GLASGOW

Enthusiastic Audience Hears Him Open His Campaign.

HE PLEADS FOR PROTECTION

Warns England That a Momentous Struggle for Existence is Near—Calls American Tariff an Abomination.

GLASGOW, Oct. 6.—Whatever may be the opinion held regarding the great question which Mr. Chamberlain has raised or the probable issue of his campaign, it is generally admitted that he has opened it in a masterly manner, befitting the momentous occasion, and that he can no longer be accused of nebulosity in presenting his case. For nearly two hours, only referring occasionally to fairly full notes for figures and statistics, he held a vast and enthusiastic audience absorbed by one of his finest oratorical efforts.

As though inspired by the knowledge that the virtual collapse and break-up of the Unionist Party left him in sole possession of the field, he spoke with more than his customary energy and persuasiveness, lacking nothing in lucidity, either of phrase or argument, while his appeal to the working classes, upon whom more than any other section of the community, especially since the defection of the Duke of Devonshire from the Unionist administration, the success or failure of his preferential scheme will depend, was eminently calculated to enlist their sympathy.

It was an inspiring scene within St. Andrew's Hall, where he delivered his speech. Every corner of the auditorium was packed with men and women, cheering, singing, and waving handkerchiefs as the Chairman, Sir Matthew Arthur, led Mr. Chamberlain to the platform. The late Colonial Secretary, pale, but self-possessed and alert, with his customary eyeglass and orchid, stood bowing his acknowledgments of the acclamations, while the organ played "See the Conquering Hero Comes."

A distinguished company of peers and members of the House of Commons was present with a host of ladies, including Mrs. Chamberlain, in the reserved gallery. Despite a dreary and ceaseless rainfall, the hall had been full to overflowing since 6 P. M., the beautiful and stately interior presenting a brilliant scene. The enthusiasm of the audience was worked up by the organist playing a selection of inspiriting national airs such as "Rule Britannia," "The Mariners of England," and, at the moment of Mr. Chamberlain's appearance, the national anthem, during the playing of which the whole audience stood up, singing.

When the applause which greeted his arrival had subsided, Mr. Chamberlain began to speak, and, in addition to encouraging cheers from time to time in the course of his oration, he was greeted at the close with a great demonstration.

The points of his speech which attracted remarkable attention were his eulogy of Mr. Balfour, and his repudiation of the idea of superseding him; his representation of the coming struggle as one greater in its consequences than the Boer war; his declaration that all workingmen in the colonies were protectionists, and that any labor leader visiting the colonies would inevitably be converted to protection; his description of the American tariff as an abomination, and his curious presentation of the case as affecting the workmen's exchequer. Thus, according to him, the increased cost of the new duties to the laborer would be 9½ farthings, (4¾ cents,) to the artisan 10 farthings, (5 cents,) while the saving by the proposed reductions to the laborer would be 18 farthings, (9 cents,) and to the artisan 19 farthings, (9½ cents.)

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S SPEECH.

Mr. Chamberlain, commencing his speech, said that his first duty was to thank the great representative audience for offering him the opportunity of explaining for the first time in some detail his views on the subject of the fiscal policy in the city from which free trade first took birth and in which Adam Smith taught. Continuing, he paid a tribute to Adam Smith, to whom, however, he said it was not given to foresee all the changes which had occurred during the last century and a half.

Adam Smith nevertheless was aware of the importance of home markets compared with foreign ones, and Mr. Chamberlain had been impressed by the manner in which he advocated retaliation under certain conditions and how he urged reciprocal trade between the colonies and the mother country. Hence the speaker was not afraid in Glasgow to combat free imports and preach preference to the colonies. It was known to every man that Scotland had contributed out of all proportion to her population to the building up of the empire, which genius, capacity, and courage had created and maintained. Mr. Chamberlain said:

"I do not regard this as a party meeting. I am no longer a party leader, but an outsider. I do not think it right to raise any exclusive party issues, but after what has occurred since the meeting at Sheffield, a word or two might be given me to say that though I am no longer a leader, I am still a loyal servant of the party whose union and strength is essential to the welfare of the empire, and which had found a leader whom every member may be proud to follow."

TRIBUTE TO MR. BALFOUR.

The speaker paid the highest tribute to Mr. Balfour, with whose principles and policies he fully agreed, and said he admired the courage and resource with which the Premier had faced difficulties unsurpassed in political history. Mr. Chamberlain continued:

"It seems as though in this country there have always been men who do not know the meaning of loyalty and friendship. To them I say that nothing they may do will have the slightest influence to affect in the slightest degree the friendship and confidence existing between the Premier and myself. To my friends and supporters in the great struggle on which I have entered I say—Give no encouragement to mean or libelous insinuations. For in no conceivable circumstances will I allow myself to be put in any sort of competition, direct or indirect, with my friend and leader.

"I have invited discussion upon a question peculiarly within my province, owing to my past life and the office I so recently held. Taking up the position of a pioneer, I go in front of the army. If the army is attacked, I will return to it. I am always an optimist. It is possible that the nation may be prepared to go further than the official programme. I now ask the question, Is it so prepared? Great Britain in the past has played a great part in the world's history. I desire her to continue and see the realization of the great ideal of an empire such as the world has never seen. If that is to be attained, this matter should be treated on its merits, without any personal feeling or bitterness, and without entering on questions of purely party controversy."

The late Colonial Secretary alluded to the recent visit he paid to Venice, when he found the Campanile, which had stood for centuries and which when he previously visited Venice seemed as permanent as the city itself, now a mass of ruins. He continued:

SIGNS OF DECAY.

"I do not say that I anticipate such a fate for the British Empire, but I do say that I see signs of decay, cracks, and crevices showing that the foundations are not broad and deep enough to sustain it. Am I wrong to warn you? Is it not strange and inconsistent that the same people who indicted the Government for its unpreparedness in the South African war should now denounce me in language equally extravagant because I want to prepare you for a struggle so serious that if we are defeated the country will lose its place among the great nations—a struggle which we are invited to meet with antiquated methods and tactics?"

Adducing statistics, Mr. Chamberlain contrasted the moderate increase of 7½ per cent. in the export trade of Great Britain and the increase of 30 per cent. in her population since 1872 with the enormous increase of trade in the United States and Germany, and he asked how the country could expect to support its growing population with its trade practically stagnant for thirty years. He proceeded:

"On the other hand, the protected countries which you have been told, and I myself once time believed, were going rapidly to wreck and ruin, have progressed infinitely better in proportion than ourselves, and instead of, as Cobden believed, our remaining the workshop for the world, we are sending less and less of our manufactures abroad, while the protected countries are sending more and more of their manufactures here. Thus our manufactured exports from £116,000,000 in 1872 have gradually dwindled to £78,500,000 in 1902 to the protected countries of Europe and the United States.

"In the same period our exports to non-manufacturing countries like Egypt, China, and South America have practically remained unchanged.

"This loss of trade to the protected countries has not been noticed hitherto because during the same period our exports to the British colonies have increased in ratio to counterbalance this loss, and are now more valuable than our trade with the whole of Europe and the United States together. Our colonial trade, in fact, is the most rapidly increasing, important, and valuable of all our trade. Meanwhile foreign exports to the United Kingdom have risen from £85,000,000 in 1872 to £140,000,000 in 1902. I do not comment on that, but when I am told that we ought to hold the same opinions as our ancestors, I reply that we should if the circumstances remained the same.

IMPERIAL TRADE ESSENTIAL.

"I have made these figures clear. It is plain that our imperial trade is essential to our prosperity. If it declines or fails to increase in proportion to our population and to the loss of our foreign trade then we shall sink into a fifth-rate nation. We have reached our highest point, and I am not certain but that some of my opponents regard that with absolute complacency. I have the misfortune to be an optimist. I do not believe in the setting of the British star, but when I do not believe in the folly of the British people. I trust them and trust the working classes. I have confidence that they who are our masters, electorally speaking, will have the intelligence to see that they must wake up, that they must meet the new conditions with an altogether new policy.

"Have you ever considered why Canada takes a so much larger amount per head of British manufactures than the United States, Australasia thrice as much as Canada, and South Africa more than Australasia? There are all protective countries. I see that some of our labor leaders are persuading the workmen to maintain the system of free imports. I undertake to say that not one of them could visit the colonies for six months without singing a different tune. The vast majority of the workmen in the colonies are protectionists, and I am disinclined to accept the easy explanation that they are all fools. I fail to understand why a man who is intelligent here becomes an idiot when he goes to Australasia. He does, however, get rid of a number of Old World prejudices and superstitions.

"Now, what is the history of protection? First there is tariff and no industries. Then gradually primary industries for which the country has natural facilities grow up behind the tariff walls. Then secondary industries spring up; first of necessaries, then of luxuries, until at last all the ground is covered.

THE UNITED STATES CITED.

"The countries to which I have referred are in different stages of the protective process. In the United States the process is completed. She produces everything and excludes everything. There is no trade to be done with her for a paltry 6 shillings per head.

"Canada has been protective a long time. The principal industries are there, and you can never get rid of them, but the secondary industries have not yet been created and there is an immense trade still open to you to maintain and increase. Australasia is less developed and takes more than Canada. In the Cape there are practically no industries.

"We can intervene now, but it is doubtful whether we could intervene twenty years hence. We can say to our great colonies—We understand your views and aspirations and do not desire to dictate or think ourselves superior to you; we recognise your right to develop your industries so as not to be dependent on foreign supplies, but there are many things you do not know how to make for which we have a great capacity of production; leave them to us; do not increase the tariff walls against us; let us exchange with you for your productions; do it because we are kinsmen, because it is good for the empire as a whole and because we have taken the first step and set you the example; we offer you a preference; we rely upon your patriotism and your affection that we shall not be losers thereby.

AMERICAN TARIFF DENOUNCED.

"Suppose we had made such an offer to the United States and Germany ten or twenty years ago, do you suppose that we should not have been able to retain a great deal of what we have now lost and cannot recover? I will give you an illustration. America is the strictest of the protective nations. It has a tariff which to me is an abomination, it is so immoderate, unreasonable, and unnecessary, and although America has profited enormously, I think it has been carried to excessive lengths, and I believe that a great number of intelligent Americans would gladly negotiate with us for its reduction. But until very recent times even this immoderate tariff left us the great tin plate trade, amounting to millions of pounds per annum, and which we might have kept if we had given some reciprocal advantage. It would not have been worth America's while to put a duty upon an article for which it had no particular use or special aptitude.

"If we had made some such concessions to Germany we should still have been exposed to the countless many articles the market for which is now closed to us. Were we to lose the Colonial as we have lost our foreign trade we should have arrived at the parting of the ways. If the opportunity is not seized now it will not recur. Canada will fall to the level of the United States, Australasia to the level of Canada, and South Africa to the level of Australasia, and that would be the beginning of a general decline which would rob us of our most important trade."

Mr. Chamberlain said he believed the colonies "are prepared to meet us in return for a very moderate preference. They would reserve to us the trade we already enjoy and would also arrange their tariffs in the future in order not to start industries in competition with those already in existence in the mother country, and not only would they enable us to retain our trade with them, but they would give us preference on all trade done with them by our foreign competitors."

The colonial trade thus secured, said the speaker, would be sufficient to afford employment to 615,000 workmen at 30s. per week, and, calculating their families, to give subsistence to 3,075,000 persons. That had been called a squalid argument, therefore he appealed on the higher ground that the privileges of empire brought with them great responsibilities. He had spoken with many colonists who believed that the present colonial relations could not be permanent. They must either be drawn closer together or they would drift apart—an opinion shared by Lord Rosebery, a statesman whose instincts were always right

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CUTTING OF OCEAN RATES

War Is Expected to Follow Withdrawals from Agreement.

American Line to Change Sailing Dates to Conflict with Cunard Business—After Mediterranean Trade.

Great reductions in the first and second cabin as well as steerage rates on transatlantic steamship lines are looked for in the near future, because of the withdrawal of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, the Hamburg-American Steamship Company, the Holland-America Steamship Company, and the Compagnie Générale Trans-Atlantique, from the agreements of the North Atlantic conference, which fixed the minimum rates for the cabin passengers.

The Cunard Line was the first to withdraw from the agreement. At the time that action was said to have been taken because the White Star Line, one of the International Mercantile Marine Company's lines, had added another sailing day each week, which took away a great part of the business of other lines. The White Star Line ships left this port twice each week until the change. Then Tuesday and Friday were made the sailing days for the regular vessels and the ships of the Leyland Line, which was taken in by the White Star, were sent out on Wednesday.

The next step in the fight was the establishment of the Mediterranean service by the Cunard Line. In opposition to that the combination announced that beginning on Jan. 1 next the Dominion Line, sailing from Boston, in addition to the Germanic, which has been taken off of the New York service, would run to Mediterranean ports.

Now, by the announcement that other lines have withdrawn from the North Atlantic conference, a triangular fight has been started between the Cunard Line, the German lines, and the combination represented by the White Star Line. The greatest competition probably will be in the Mediterranean service. Although it has been established for less than fifteen years, it has grown to be one of the chief sources of revenue of the steamship companies. Should the immigration from Southern Europe continue as it has been for the last few months, there probably will be some surprising reductions in the steerage rates. That probably would result in a greater influx of foreigners to these shores.

By changing the sailing day of the American Line to Saturday the combination is now able to oppose the Cunard Line, which sails each out-bound on that day. It also gives the American Line a share in the carrying of the large amount of mail which leaves on Saturday, and takes some from the Cunard Line. When the American Line begins its Saturday sailings the combination will have four sailing days each week, which will enable it to compete with the other lines not allied with it in the point of service.

Eugene Bocande, New York agent of the French Line, said yesterday:

"Of course, trouble is brewing because of the Cunard Line announcement that it is going into the Mediterranean service, but I have nothing definite of any contemplated changes so far as our line is concerned. We have received a letter from the home office, however, stating positively that the Italian Government has not granted the Cunard Line the privilege of doing business at Italian ports and the looks as though it is still doubtful whether that company will be able to come into the Continental field. The Italian Government takes the stand that it already has enough ships coming to its ports to accommodate the business between that country and this."

Gustav Schwab of the North German Lloyd Line said that it was a fact that his company had given notice that it will withdraw from the agreement, but he has received no particulars, nor can he say what the effect of the withdrawal will be.

EDDYITES CAN PRACTICE.

Highest New Hampshire Court Decides That Christian Scientists Can Act as Doctors.

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 6.—A decision of the Supreme Court to-day in favor of the defendant in a suit brought against the Rev. Irving C. Tomlinson, First Reader in the Christian Science Church here, by Mrs. Jennie Speed, is taken as establishing the right of Christian Science doctors to practice in this State.

The complainants held that Mr. Tomlinson's treatment of a case of appendicitis by "Christian Science methods was malpractice.

The lower court decided against the complainants, and to-day the Supreme Court overruled exceptions taken to that finding.

NO TEACHERS IN NUN'S GARB.

Lima School Trustee Ordered to Open Schoolhouses and Hire New Teachers in Five Days.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, Oct. 6.—State Superintendent of Public Instruction Skinner sent a representative to Lima to-day to personally serve an order on Patrick Hendrick, the School Trustee, compelling him to open the doors of the Lima schoolhouses within the next five days, to employ two duly qualified teachers, and to compel those teachers to observe the terms and conditions as to dress and garb prescribed in the order made in the decision of the appeal of Alfred K. Bates against Patrick Hendrick, bearing date May 28, 1903.

Although nothing has been done in the matter to-day, it is thought that Trustee Hendrick will obey this order, and the 300 school children of that section who have been locked out for the past month will have an opportunity to attend school once more.

The two teachers of last year who wear the garb of nuns threaten to sue for this year's salaries, as they both hold signed contracts for this year, and are now prohibited from teaching.

Trustee Hendrick may be obliged to pay salaries to these two teachers out of his own pocket, as he disobeyed the State law in hiring them.

PASTOR STABBED BY HIS SON.

Young Georgian, Twenty-one Years Old, Resented Being Whipped for Disobedience.

Special to The New York Times.

VALDOSTA, Ga., Oct. 6.—Just as he stepped from the church at Argyle, in Clinch County, where he preached last night, the Rev. Richard James, a prominent minister of the Primitive Baptist Church, was attacked and stabbed by his son, Seward James, whom he had chastised just before the services began.

The young man, who is twenty-one years old, stabbed his father in thirteen places. One of the wounds is in the throat and fears are entertained that it may prove fatal.

The trouble arose over the refusal of the son to do the father's bidding. When the wagon in which the family rode reached the church it was found that the hind gate was missing and Seward was told to go back and find it.

When he refused, the father declared his purpose to rule in his family and gave the rebellious son a sound thrashing. This angered Seward to such an extent that he waited for his father after procuring a knife, and assailed him as soon as he left the church.

After the affair the son surrendered to the Sheriff. The father says that he is himself to blame and asked that his son be not prosecuted.

SAGE DIDN'T PAY HIS TAXES.

So Rockland County Buys In His Sicklestown Farm—Also Buys Andre Monument Property.

NYACK, N. Y., Oct. 6.—A farm owned by Russell Sage at Sicklestown, Rockland County, was sold at the county tax sale to-day for non-payment of taxes amounting to $112. It was bought in by the county.

The county also bought in the André monument property at Tappan, where Cyrus W. Field erected a monument to mark the spot of Major André's execution. After Mr. Field's death his heirs refused to pay the taxes on the property, so the county has now bought it in.

125 4-5 MILES AN HOUR.

Electric Car on Marienfelde-Zossen Line Breaks All Records.

BERLIN, Oct. 6.—An electric car on the Marienfelde-Zossen experimental line reached a speed of 125 4-5 miles an hour to-day, or a kilometer more than the highest previous record. The machinery and roadbed were unimpaired. The engineers are determined to try for still higher speeds and venture the opinion that they will be able to attain the rate of 140 miles per hour.

The current was between 15,000 and 14,000 volts, capable of driving the car at the rate of over 200 miles. This power is reduced by transformers to about 450 volts. The car used to-day had four motors, having together about 1,100 horse power. It was the car used in the previous tests this year, and is constructed on the Siemens-Halske system. Another car of somewhat different equipment as to motors and transformers has been built for additional high-speed tests.

The lives of all on board the experimental car were heavily insured.

A large party of engineers, military men, and civilians gathered at Dallwitz, where the highest speeds of the day are reached in these experiments. A French observer remarked that the new sensation of the power of velocity inspired by the car's flight was worth traveling from Paris to see.

There were twelve to fourteen persons on board the car, all technical men. They affirm that the motion of the car was no greater than that of an ordinary express train. A curious phenomenon accompanying the car is the continuous sparkling of electricity from the six trolley arms.

While the engineers do not believe a speed of 125 miles is practicable at present on the State railroads they are prepared to recommend a speed of 93 miles an hour between Berlin and Hamburg.

CRANKS AT THE CAPITAL.

Attempts by Mentally Deranged Persons to See the President Are Numerous.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—The stir created in Washington by the struggle at the White House with an armed madman yesterday has not subsided yet, and all the city was busy discussing the episode to-day. Public sentiment, however, is more or less inclined to sympathy with the lunatic Swede, Elliott. It is the general impression that he meant no harm to the President, and that he met with an undeservedly rough reception at the hands of the White House police.

At the same time, it is a fact that cranks of all descriptions are frequent visitors here, and either try to see the President or ask the newspapers to print some tirade against him. There have been three or four such cases within the last few weeks. It is the impression here that, had the White House police been given their cue from the letter Elliott wrote, inclosing his photograph, they might have forestalled his White House visit and quietly got him out of the way.

It is expected that the incident will serve once more to stir a desire to pass legislation that will provide protection for the President and high officials of the Government. The idea was taken up promptly after the assassination of President McKinley, but the debate was so extended and the Statehood bill last session so blocked the way that the bill which was introduced never came to a vote. Major Sylvester, Chief of Police, received a telegram from the Chief of Police in Minneapolis, saying that Elliott left that city three weeks ago on a bicycle, leaving his belongings behind him. The man has no relatives in Minneapolis, but many persons there remember him as a crank and say he is undoubtedly the one who wrote letters to President Roosevelt.

PLOTS AGAINST ROYALTY.

Arrests by German Police Average One Daily—White House Incident Does Not Surprise Berlin.

BERLIN, Oct. 6.—The Department of Political Police has noted without astonishment the several instances recently of danger to the life of President Roosevelt, only wondering that they have been so few and so evidently without intelligent direction. Inquiries show that the arrests of persons suspected of designs against members of the imperial family average one daily. The arrests are rarely reported in the newspapers, and then only against the wishes of the political police, for the latter believe that the mere mention of such arrests prompts ill-regulated minds to plan killing the sovereign.

Quite fifty definite clews to such plots have been investigated during the last nine months, largely upon anonymous denunciations. The members of the imperial family, however, are so hedged in by police precautions that it is difficult for the mentally diseased to get near them.

$1,500,000 MORE FOR TAXES.

Many Large Checks Fluttered Into the Office of the City Tax Receiver Yesterday.

The second day for the reception of the taxes of taxpayers was a very busy one, although not so strenuous a one for the clerks in the tax office as on Monday. The crowd was very far from being as large as on the opening day, and at the close of business yesterday, Col. David Austen, the Receiver of Taxes, said that approximately about $1,500,000 was received, and he remarked that he expected that this sum would be the average for the next two or three weeks.

The large sum received, or rather registered as received, on Monday, the opening day—something over $10,000,000—Col. Austen said, was not actually received on Monday. The bulk of it represented certified checks received all through last week, and placed in the big safe of the Receiver of Taxes, and formally entered on Monday as being received on that day. By mailing certified checks the senders, he said, were saved the annoyance of having to stand in the big line of Monday's taxpayers.

Among the checks for taxes received yesterday were Arnold, Constable & Co.'s for $105,000; August Belmont, for $100,000; Potter estate's, for $225,000; Kemp estate's, for $160,000; John D. Crimmins's, for $75,000; James Butler's, for $24,000; Interborough Rapid Transit Railroad Company's, for $59,947.08; Standard Gas Light Company's, for $39,844.30; New York Produce Exchange's, for $30,818.97; Park & Tilford's, for $23,002.87, and Adams Dry Goods Company's, for $23,107.38.

The most possible pleasure for $1.00 is a Day Line West Point or Newburgh excursion. Music.—Adv.

Ask your stationer for Magnet Blotting Paper. Perfect absorbent. It will please you. Try it.—Adv.

$45.00—Montana—$45.00.
Fine service via Lehigh Valley R. R. Black Diamond Express; 8 other trains. 885 and 1,226 Broadway.—Adv.

CUT IN STEEL DIVIDEND

Common Reduced One-Half, But No Change in Preferred.

Action Taken as a Precaution at Harmonious Meeting of Directors—Conservative Policy Approved by Bankers.

Suspense in regard to the dividend policy of the United States Steel Corporation was set at rest yesterday by the declaration of a dividend of one-half of 1 per cent. for the quarter on the company's common stock, a reduction of one-half of 1 per cent. from the previous rate, which had been maintained since the inauguration of dividends two years ago. This action was taken at the regular quarterly meeting of the Board of Directors of the company, held in the afternoon at 3 o'clock at the company's offices, the meeting being attended by a large majority of the members of the board. The usual dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the preferred stock was declared.

Contrary to expectations in many quarters, the meeting was a very short one, and the action of the board was entirely harmonious, a fact which falsified the belief that there would be a sharp contest as to whether or not the dividend should be reduced or possibly passed altogether. All the interests who were supposed to have varying views on the question of the dividend were represented at the meeting.

The following Directors, being nineteen out of a total of twenty-four, were present at the meeting:

J. Pierpont Morgan,	Robert Bacon,
E. H. Gary,	Nathaniel Thayer,
George W. Perkins,	John F. Dryden,
Henry H. Rogers,	C. A. Griscom,
H. C. Frick,	Francis H. Peabody,
Charles M. Schwab,	Charles Steele,
E. G. Converse,	Norman B. Ream,
James Gayley,	P. A. B. Widener,
D. G. Reid,	William Edenborn.
W. E. Corey,	

Following the custom of the United States Steel Corporation to issue regularly reports of its earnings, there was given out after the meeting a statement of the company's earnings for the quarter ended Sept. 30, and in this report is found the key to the decision reached yesterday. The net earnings of the company for the quarter ended Sept. 30, the month of September being estimated, were $32,302,821, as compared with $36,642,306 for the previous quarter, and $38,945,480 in the corresponding quarter last year. Since June, when the net earnings were $12,002,780, they have dropped to $9,000,000 (estimated) in September, and as a still more decided indication of the trend of the company's business, the unfilled orders on hand on Oct. 1 were more than 3,100,000 tons under the total at the same date last year.

LOOKING INTO THE FUTURE.

The surplus for the nine months after the payment of all fixed charges, dividends, including those declared yesterday, and deductions for sinking fund and depreciation and reserve funds, was $20,348,742, so that the Directors, had they so chosen, could easily have paid the usual dividend, but admittedly they were looking into the future and considering the probable effect upon the company's earnings of the falling off in the iron and steel business which has been in progress for some months, and which has been given so much attention in Wall Street as well as elsewhere. The earnings of the past three months in themselves warranted the payment of the regular 1 per cent. dividend, but reasonable regard for conditions as they now are and as they are likely to be in the near future did not warrant the payment of more than half the usual dividend. Such was the consensus of opinion among the Directors, and they acted accordingly.

From a Director of the corporation who is intimately acquainted with the grounds upon which yesterday's action was taken, as well as with the discussions which led up to that decision, the following statement of the attitude of the Directors was secured:

"The matter was considered from the point of view of the thousands of the company's stockholders, and the action taken was that which seemed best calculated to conserve their interests. It was thought better to pay one-half of 1 per cent. with the hope and a fair probability of continuing to pay dividends at that rate than to pay a full 1 per cent. now and perhaps in the near future be obliged to pass it altogether. The heavy falling off in orders on hand is regarded as an abnormal slump, and if conditions should shortly improve it will be a very easy matter to increase the dividend.

"Furthermore, it was considered that the investors in the company's common stock, with a quarterly dividend of one-half of 1 per cent., would be getting a fair return on the stock at the best prices at which Steel common has sold and a good return on the average price of the stock since it has been on the market. For the investor it is better that he should get a continuous return on his money than that this return should be interrupted as a result of the declaration at this time of a larger dividend than could prudently be paid with due regard to prospects and present conditions."

Another Director very prominent in the affairs of the company made the following statement:

"The action of the board was unanimous and was due to the falling off in business which is shown by the statement."

VIEWS OF BANKERS AND BROKERS.

What view Wall Street will take of the cutting of the dividend on Steel common so far as the market will reflect that view, remains to be seen, for action on the dividend was not taken until after the close of the market. But so far as could be gathered from the expressions of bankers and others yesterday afternoon, the decision to reduce the dividend will have a beneficial effect, inasmuch as a continuance of the former rate would appear to be unwarranted by the outlook, and certainly unwarranted by the price at which the stock has been selling. The presence in the market of a stock paying 4 per cent. and selling under 18 would serve, it was thought, only to create distrust.

A broker who has been prominent in the recent trading in United States Steel stocks said: "The cutting of the dividend is a bull argument," and this seemed to be the general opinion of the Street.

During the day Wall Street had discussed the steel dividend question almost to the exclusion of other topics. Opinion expressed itself among other ways in a number of bets that the dividend would be declared as usual or changed. One Stock Exchange house, whose customer as it turned out had better information or made a more fortunate guess than most others, placed a number of bets, amounting in all to $2,000, that the dividend to be acted on during the afternoon would be less than 1 per cent.

Sales of the dividend at various amounts ranging from 72 cents to 90 cents a share were made, but this trading was not on any large scale.

The quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the preferred stock is payable Nov. 14. The dividend on the common is payable Dec. 30. These dividends will be paid on about $508,000,000 of common stock and on about $510,000,000 of preferred, less such preferred stock as has been converted under the plan to replace a part of the preferred stock by an issue of sinking fund bonds. Besides this capital stock and these new bonds the United States Steel Corporation has a bonded debt of $301,059,000.

WHITE ROCK.
The only water served on the great military trains conveying the famous artillery companies of London and Boston through United States and Canada. Try it for health, family use, and highballs.—Adv.

FINANCIERS OPTIMISTIC.

Conditions Are Mending, and Signs Are That Capital Is Seeking the Market for Investment.

Inquiry among several investment houses yesterday developed a distinctly hopeful expression of opinion concerning the present phase of the stock market. On market conditions themselves, it was believed that the reaction from the depression that characterized the early days of last week had become permanent, but more than this, there was a general idea that the public was buying once more for investment purposes. A member of a prominent house dealing largely in investment stocks said that actual buying of the last few days was the basis of his views, and that beyond this the tone of investors' comment indicated the near return of a healthy market condition.

A representative of a house dealing for the greater part in investment bonds was equally optimistic regarding the situation in that branch. The condition of the country, he held, precluded the continuance of any period of depression. Crop reports, railroad earnings, and the almost complete absence of railroad bankruptcies and receiverships for 1903 did not, in his estimation, constitute the stuff from which panics are made. So far as the investment bond situation was concerned, he pointed out that the trend of things in the past year was shown by the high records of 1902 and the low records of 1903 was for bond investment rather than against it.

A list of twenty issues largely dealt in for investment purposes, with comparative figures for the high and low records, showed but three stocks in the list having a decline of less than thirty points and twelve whose decline was over forty, while on the bond side but five of the issues listed declined over ten points and none more than fifteen.

When the recognition of the general soundness of the country's financial position had driven away the apprehension caused by the period of liquidation now thought to be on the wane, the speaker said, the favorable comparison of bonds as against stocks already noted, would act powerfully in their favor with the investing public.

ALLEGED "GRAFT" IN CHICAGO.

Aldermanic Committee Appointed to Investigate Affairs in City Hall—Charges Against Officials.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 6.—Following the appointment in the City Council of an Aldermanic committee of nine men to investigate "graft" in all its forms in the City Hall, efforts were begun to-day to effect a cleaning out of the various city departments from cellar to garret. Chief O'Neill preferred charges of incapacity and inefficiency against nine Detective Sergeants. He also transferred eight patrolmen for the same reason, and reassigned one to other duty. The Commissioner of Public Works is suspended, as are two ward Superintendents in the Water Department, pending the hearing of charges of having used city wagons to their own advantage.

This afternoon charges went to the Civil Service Commission against the Water Superintendents of the Thirty-first and Thirty-second Wards. The charge against the former is that of having used city wagons to do hauling for private persons. The latter is alleged to have used wagons to move his own household furniture.

OPPOSE RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

Railroads Said to be Backing Schemes to Cut Off Upper Mississippi Alterations.

Special to The New York Times.

LACROSSE, Wis., Oct. 6.—Prominent river men and lumbermen are responsible for the statement that a strong effort will be made in the next Congress to enforce the discontinuance of the appropriations for the improvement of the upper Mississippi River. The railroads are back of it, as they have always been back of opposition to these appropriations, and they have seized this as a strategic time to force the issue.

The lumber interests, which have fought a winning battle against the railroads in support of the river, have towed practically their last log and have abandoned the fight. So well has the plan succeeded, it is said, that Representative Burton, Chairman of the River and Harbor Committee, until now an enthusiastic champion of the river, has been won over to the idea that further investment will be inexpedient.

The success of the plan means, its opponents assert, that in three or four years the improvements of twenty years, representing the expenditure of millions of dollars, will be obliterated. It is also charged that the railroads have gained control of the freight and passenger traffic of the river, and are holding it to prevent others entering the business, but are so managing as to prevent its growth.

BOSTON GRAIN RATE CHANGE.

So-Called "Minimum Rate" Will Be Abolished After Oct. 15.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 6.—The so-called minimum rate on grain maintained for some time by the ocean steamship lines, and which more than anything else has operated to reduce Boston's grain export to such a low ebb, is to be abolished Oct. 15. This news is something that the local Chamber of Commerce and the business world at large have been working strenuously for weeks to bring about.

Tremendous pressure has been brought to bear upon the railroads and upon the steamship companies to induce each to reduce its rates so that Boston should not be entirely cut out of the grain shipping business by Montreal and other ports.

The railroads were the first to respond, reducing the rate from 7 cents to 6 cents a bushel. To be exact, the Buffalo rate is 6.9 cents a bushel. Now the steamship companies, after considering the appeals of the Boston and New York Chambers of Commerce and many other influential commercial bodies, have agreed to do their part, and the great bugbear known as the minimum rate is to be a thing of history after the 15th of this month.

The Boston Chamber of Commerce is also endeavoring to have the minimum ocean rate on flour abolished, this being another matter in which Boston has very great interest.

NEW LINE TO AUSTRALIA.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, Oct. 6.—A line of four British steamships has been established from Tacoma to New Zealand and Australia, with monthly sailings commencing in December. R. A. Alley, organizer of the line, returned to-day from London, where he chartered the steamships, the first of which will be the Macriking.

The line will connect with the Northern Pacific and Great Northern Railroads, with the object of carrying to the Atlantic Coast 80,000 tons of foreign wools used yearly in America. Australian wools pay a freight of $35 a ton to New York via London and Liverpool. The new line will land it in New York via Tacoma at $20 a ton, thereby carrying out President Hill's idea of obtaining for transcontinental haul freight now carried by the Suez route.

An auxiliary company will build the West Tacoma woolen mill, employing 700 people, which will use Australian wools.

New Gift to Stanford University.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 6.—Mrs. Stanford is to build out of her own purse a new library at Stanford University, costing between $500,000 and $1,000,000, and it is reported she or Thomas W. Stanford of Australia will permanently endow the library with $1,000,000. No official announcement of this gift has been made yet, but the gift will probably be made public when the ground is broken for the new structure at the beginning of next year. The news comes from Melbourne, where Mrs. Stanford is visiting her brother-in-law.

"Black & White" Scotch Whisky Warms the cockles of your heart—it's all right.—Adv.

HINRICHS IS FUSION CHOICE FOR CONTROLLER

Conference Unanimously Decides to Indorse Him.

Assistant Corporation Counsel McGuire May Be Candidate for President of Aldermen—What Grout and McLaughlin Says.

The Fusion conference held last evening at the Citizens' Union headquarters decided by a unanimous vote to indorse Frederick W. Hinrichs of Brooklyn for the Fusion nomination for Controller to replace Edward M. Grout on the Fusion ticket, and practically decided to indorse Edward J. McGuire, an assistant in the Corporation Counsel's office, for the nomination for President of the Board of Aldermen to replace Charles V. Fornes.

Controller Edward M. Grout, when informed last night that the Fusion Conference had decided to indorse Frederick W. Hinrichs for the nomination for Controller, gave out the following statement:

"I do not believe that Mr. Hinrichs can accept the nomination. The first man that I met a week ago Sunday, after the newspapers had published the news of the proposed indorsement of me by the Democratic Party, and my statement of the unconditional terms upon which I could accept, was Frederick W. Hinrichs. He thought that I was right, and his every expression and opinion was precisely the same as mine. In view of that conversation I do not believe that Mr. Hinrichs will feel that he can accept the nomination."

At the home of Mr. Hinrichs in Brooklyn it was said that Mr. Hinrichs was in Auburn, N. Y. He is expected home to-day.

Hugh McLaughlin, the veteran leader of the Kings County Democracy, was seen last night and asked if he had anything to say about the selection of Mr. Hinrichs as the Fusion candidate for Controller.

"Hinrichs," said Mr. McLaughlin, assuming a puzzled expression, "who is Hinrichs?" Then, without waiting for a reply, he continued: "Oh, yes; that is the man who walked to the polls with Edward M. Shepard on election day in 1901, cast his vote for Mr. Low, and then walked away with Mr. Shepard. Oh, yes; I know Mr. Hinrichs."

The Fusion conference was called to order by Chairman R. Fulton Cutting, and at once took up the consideration of names for the Controller. Those who were discussed were Frederick W. Hinrichs, John C. McGuire, and Henry Hentz of Brooklyn, and Joseph H. Malloy of Richmond. The name of Mr. Hentz was dropped when the positive statement was made by one of his friends that Mr. Hentz would not be induced to accept. The contest thus resolved itself down to Mr. Hinrichs, Mr. McGuire, and Mr. Malloy. Mr. McGuire is the counsel for the Hamilton Trust Company. It was soon made evident that the sentiment of the conference was decidedly in favor of Mr. Hinrichs, and shortly before 9 o'clock, ex-Lieut. Gov. Woodruff moved that Mr. Hinrichs be indorsed. The motion was adopted unanimously.

In arriving at a decision as to who would be the strongest man to indorse for President of the Board of Aldermen, the conference experienced more difficulty. A short recess was taken to give the Citizens' Union men a chance to consult. Some of the Citizens' Union members again made an effort to have Henry George considered. Such a proposition was laughed down by the Republicans. When the name of ex-District Attorney Eugene A. Philbin was brought up

MAY NAME AHEARN FOR BOROUGH PRESIDENT

Tammany's Selection Follows Guggenheimer's Refusal.

Jewish German Wanted for Sheriff, and Congressman Goldfogle Spoken Of—Rumored Coolness Between Murphy and Haffen.

From the inner circles of Tammany Hall last night came the intimation that ex-State Senator John F. Ahearn has been selected as the probable nominee for Borough President on the Tammany ticket. The Borough Convention will be held in Tammany Hall to-morrow evening, and most of the district leaders last evening at the Democratic Club had received the Ahearn tip. It followed on the statement issued earlier in the day by Randolph Guggenheimer, the President of the old Municipal Council, who said that he was not a candidate for the office and for business reasons could not accept it if it were tendered him. Mr. Guggenheimer coupled with this the statement that he was most heartily in support of the entire Democratic city ticket—McClellan, Grout, and Fornes.

Earlier in the year, Ahearn, who is the Tammany leader in the Fourth District, was slated for the nomination for Sheriff. For several terms Ahearn had represented the Tenth Senate District, which includes the First, Second, and Fourth Assembly Districts. Last year, through a coalition formed between Timothy D. Sullivan in the Sixth District and Thomas F. Foley in the Second, with the aid of the delegates whom Sullivan secured from the First District, Ahearn was defeated in the Senate District Convention for a renomination, and Daniel J. Riordan was named in his stead.

Ahearn believed he had been very badly treated and showed his anger. Republicans of the district sought to profit by it and offered to indorse Ahearn on the Republican ticket for the Senate if he would nominate himself as an independent, which, with his personal popularity among the voters, would have meant his election in all probability. Hearing this, Charles F. Murphy, the leader of Tammany Hall, sought out Ahearn and induced him not to run, promising him the nomination for Sheriff this year. Ahearn accepted the conditions, and later was elected a sachem in Tammany Hall.

When the campaign approached this year Ahearn expected the nomination for Sheriff, but the friends of John T. Oakley, leader in the Fourteenth District, became active and started the boom him again for the nomination. Oakley ran for Sheriff two years ago and ran ahead of his ticket, making a great fight and spending all his money in the vain contest. This year his friends wanted him to be nominated, so that he could recoup. Murphy half consented, but yesterday sent for Oakley and told him he could not be nominated for Sheriff, as it was advisable to name an Irish-American for Borough President and a Jew or a German, preferably the former, for Sheriff.

After this information had been given out the name of Ahearn was circulated as the tip for Borough President, with some talk of John D. Crimmins or Lewis Nixon if either would accept. It was ascertained last night, however, that Mr. Crimmins had declined to accept the nomination and that Nixon had refused to accept the nomination as an insurance as he had not been seriously considered for the head of the ticket. Then the name of Ahearn was placed on the tentative slate, and was generally accepted as authentic.

When the report that the nomination for Sheriff would go to a German or a Jew there was a rush for Tammany Hall. Julius Harbinger, the leader in the Tenth District, was on hand early with a boom, but was not favorably received. Then came ex-Sheriff William F. Grell, who was boomed for a while and is still tentatively on the slate, but last night from the Democratic Club came the tip that Congressman Henry M. Goldfogle might be the nominee for Sheriff. This was in spite of the general understanding that he would get a Civil Justiceship. Fritz Lindinger also arrived at the Hall. He was kept waiting more than an hour before he even got to see Mr. Murphy, and then he got through in less than two minutes.

Among Mr. Murphy's callers during the day was Congressman Oliver H. P. Belmont, who congratulated the Tammany leader on the city ticket, which had been placed in the field, predicting victory for it. Another caller was ex-Sheriff James O'Brien, who for years has been a bitter anti-Tammany man. O'Brien announced at the Hall that he was back in the fold again, and will take the stump for the ticket. He declared himself unqualifiedly for McClellan, Grout, and Fornes.

Rumors were heard last night of a coolness between Louis F. Haffen, President of the Bronx Borough and also the leader in the Thirty-fifth Assembly District, and Charles F. Murphy. It was said that Murphy had sent for Haffen three times to come to the Hall and talk over things, and that on each occasion Haffen had sent back word he was "busy." As Haffen had strongly hoped to get a man from the Bronx on the city ticket in some position, and as yet has not any a great deal on the matter of having a Supreme Court Justice named from his borough so that the nomination of Justice Amend could be made to satisfy the Ridderbund, this was given as the reason for his feeling, even though he had stuck by Murphy in the City Convention, voting for McClellan, Grout, and Fornes.

At the Democratic Club last night it was said on good authority that it has been decided not to have Edward M. Grout take any active part in the present campaign as the result it was further said that James K. Jones, the Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, would be in New York within a few days and give out an interview favoring, for National reasons, the election of the Democratic local ticket.

TAMMANY'S BROOKLYN FIGHT.

Threat to Work for Littleton's Defeat Unless McLaughlin Comes to Terms—Revolt Against McCarren.

Threats from Tammany Hall yesterday to make a hot fight in Brooklyn to accomplish the defeat of Martin W. Littleton, Hugh McLaughlin's candidate for Borough President, unless the Brooklyn leaders come to terms over the candidacy of McClellan, Grout, and Fornes, and agree to deliver the right sort of a vote on election day, did not tend to relieve the bitterness of the relations between the two organizations. All of the efforts of the Willoughby Street organization have been bent toward securing the election of its candidate for Borough President because of the patronage that goes with the office, and the threat from Tammany, accompanied by the declaration that plenty of money is handy to aid in carrying out the threat, has caused the Brooklyn men to think deeply on the subject of compromise.

During the morning McCarren was at the Willoughby Street Auction Rooms, but there was a marked coolness between McLaughlin and McCarren. Later McLaughlin said: "The trouble between McCarren and myself is like that between a man and his wife. We have our differences, but we still live under the same roof, and don't talk of separation whenever we think differently on a subject."

McCarren himself declared that he was more than ever for the entire city ticket, and said that the indorsement of McClellan, Grout, and Fornes by the Seymour Club in his district would be followed by like indorsements from most of the districts of Brooklyn. Districts that are Hickite, as follows the McCarren leader, as certainly are the Ninth and Seventh, in which James Mehos and William A. Doyle are the leaders, respectively.

A new feature in this situation, however, is a fight that is being made against McCarren himself in his own district because of his Aldermanic and Assembly nominations. The break has been made by the Young Democracy of the Fourteenth District, which issued a statement yesterday calling upon Democratic voters to knife the regular candidates for Assemblyman and Alderman. They are angry because McCarren renominated Alderman Patrick J. Keeley and Assemblyman John B. Ferry, both of whom are characterized as "political leaches" by the Young Democracy. They say they will vote the Fusion ticket and fight McCarren when he comes up again for the Senate.

DOESN'T FAVOR THIRD TICKET.

Brooklyn Democratic Club Board Members Practically Decide Against It.

After remaining in secret session for nearly three hours last night the members of the Governing Board of the Brooklyn Democratic Club, the Edward M. Shepard organization, practically decided not to encourage the putting of a third ticket in the field to aid the Brooklyn and other disaffected Democrats in cutting Grout and Fornes. The members of the Willoughby Street organization in Kings County were depending on this club to take the initiative in a third-ticket movement so that it would afford an outlet for the disaffected voters without in any way affecting the "regularity" of the McLaughlin organization.

The meeting last night was held in the clubhouse in Montague Street and was an informal conference of a majority of the members of the Governing Board, among those present being Herman A. Metz, the President of the club and the McLaughlin candidate for President of the Board of Aldermen as presented to the City Convention last week at Carnegie Hall. It was decided not to take any action at this time, but to refer the entire matter of a third ticket to the full meeting of the Governing Board, which will be held formally on Wednesday evening of next week. Even then no absolute action will be taken under last night's agreement, but should a third ticket be decided upon by all of the Governing Committee the matter would go before the entire club at a meeting to be held the following night.

According to these plans the date of final action is put off so long that even should a third ticket be decided upon then it would be too near the time for filing certificates of nominations by petition to be sure of getting the names on the official ballots. Because of this Fusionists and Democrats alike last night regarded the action of the Brooklyn Democratic Club as definitely settling the third ticket idea and leaving the contest as between the two tickets Fusion and Democratic.

LINDSAY'S DISTRICT SECEDES.

Breaks Away from McLaughlin Organization and Comes Out for Tammany Ticket.

Representative Lindsay's Fifteenth Assembly District in Kings County last night followed the lead of Senator McCarren's Fourteenth District organization two nights before and broke away from the McLaughlin organization, indorsing the entire Democratic city ticket, of McClellan, Grout, and Fornes.

The organization of the Fifteenth District held its meeting at 237 Johnson Avenue, Williamsburg. Representative Lindsay was present, and the entire proceedings were with his consent and approval, if not of his instigation. Assemblyman Harry Howard Dale presented the resolutions, which declared in favor of the nominations of McClellan, Grout, and Fornes, and promised loyalty to them all on election day. It also indorsed the nominations made by the Kings County local conventions on Saturday night. The resolutions were unanimously adopted with a whoop.

TAMMANY RECOUNT STARTED.

Mulqueen-Rush Leadership Fight Is Before Justice Leventritt—Inspectors Reported Missing.

Unusual procedure was resorted to when two Inspectors of Election in the First and Second Districts of the Twenty-ninth Assembly District failed to appear before Justice Leventritt, in the Supreme Court, yesterday to recount the ballots by which both Thomas E. Rush and Joseph F. Mulqueen claim to have been elected Tammany leader.

Jacob Marks, counsel for Rush, said he believed that the recount would show more ballots than there were enrolled voters, and also that John F. Pearce, one of the missing Inspectors, had run away or was being kept away. He said he had gone to Pearce's house Monday night with the order directing him to appear, and was told he had gone to Rochester.

William Kennelly and Arthur Cavanaugh, the inspectors who obeyed, by direction of the court, selected Thomas Gilleran and Solon Berick to take the places of the absentees. The primary roll books and the ballot boxes were offered in evidence, and the work of recounting was started. Justice Leventritt said he would have Bernard O'Rourke, the other absentee, punished, as it was shown that he had been personally served with a subpoena. He declined, however, to issue a warrant for Pearce, for it was shown in his case that the subpoena had been left with his wife.

RHODE ISLAND REPUBLICANS.

Nominate Ticket and Denounce Gov. Garvin for Defaming State in His Remarks on Bribery.

PROVIDENCE, Oct. 6.—In a convention where Gov. Garvin, the Democratic Executive, was denounced for defaming the State by his recent declarations that wholesale bribery existed here, and where National issues and the necessity for re-electing President Roosevelt and Senator Aldrich were preached, the Rhode Island Republicans to-day nominated the following ticket:

For Governor—Col. SAMUEL POMROY COLT, Bristol.

For Lieutenant Governor—GEORGE H. UTTER, Westerly.

For Secretary of State—CHARLES P. BENNETT, Providence.

For Attorney General—CHARLES F. STEARNS, Providence.

For General Treasurer—WALTER A. READ, Gloucester.

Col. Colt is President of the United States Rubber Company.

The platform contains the following:

"The party declares against bribery and corruption, and while it condemns such practices in either party, it finds no words of criticism too severe to apply to the Chief Executive who has preached and written throughout his executive career concerning the debauchment of Rhode Island voters, thereby impeaching his own party and defaming the fair name of the State which he has taken the oath of honor to defend."

With regard to currency reform, to which Mr. Aldrich is pledged, it says:

"The great work of firmly establishing a gold standard may wisely be supplemented by modifications relieving the rigidity of existing law relating to the currency and the collection of the revenues. Governmental action producing at critical times disastrous congestion affecting the business of the entire country should be prevented."

President Roosevelt was indorsed and the protective policy applauded.

Mayor Alphonse Gaulin, Jr., of Woonsocket, who was chosen permanent Chairman, in his address took occasion to refer to the coming campaign in the following words:

"The thoughtful people of Rhode Island are aware of the fact that the campaign which is about to commence is but the first skirmish preceding that other campaign which will decide whether we shall return to the United States Senate the leader of that body, the foremost defender of our National honor, of our National prosperity—Nelson W. Aldrich—and whether Rhode Island will remain faithful to that most brilliant and most courageous of living statesmen—Theodore Roosevelt."

TO FIGHT PROHIBITION.

Texans Considering Ways to Stem Tide, Which Has Already Swept Most of the State.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, Oct. 6.—A score or more of prominent Texans, all of them opposed to prohibition, held a secret session in Dallas to-day and endeavored to learn what is best to be done to stop the local option wave that threatens to swamp them, prohibition being in effect now in nearly 200 counties of the State.

Several State Senators were among those who took part in the conference, it was stated, that no definite action had been taken, and that the only question to be considered was how to get to bed, meet the forces of the Prohibitionists.

The anti-local optionists are alarmed over the number of prominent public men who are joining the local option ranks. What over was agreed upon was not made public, but it is known that another meeting is to be held before the end of the current year, and before the legislative campaign of next year shall be reached.

HIS POSITION UNALTERED, GROUT DECLARES

Will Stand Upon His Record as a Candidate for Re-election.

Probably Will Not Resort to an Injunction to Prevent the Holding of the Republican Convention.

The Republican and Citizens' Union conventions to nominate candidates for the offices of Controller and President of the Board of Aldermen to take the places on the Fusion ticket of Edward M. Grout and Charles V. Fornes will be held this evening, the former at Carnegie Hall and the latter at Cooper Union. The prospects are that the interest in them will far exceed the interest taken in the conventions at which Messrs. Grout and Fornes were nominated. The officials of the Republican County Committee say that the demand for seats to the Republican Convention is unprecedented. They look for one of the liveliest conventions ever held under the auspices of the Republican organization in New York City.

Everywhere where politics was discussed yesterday the talk turned upon the probable action of Mr. Grout with regard particularly to the Republican convention. It has been the contention of Mr. Grout and his counsel that the Republicans could not legally take his name off of the Fusion ticket, and as Mr. Grout has shown no disposition to resign the nomination willingly conjecture was general as to the probable steps which he would take to protect his alleged rights. There was an impression abroad that before the time for the assembling of the convention Mr. Grout would apply for an injunction to prevent its being held. When Mr. Grout was sought late yesterday afternoon for a declaration of his intention in the matter he gave out the following typewritten statement:

> I have not altered my position in the slightest, nor shall I until the polls are closed. Every party has commended my record as Controller in terms which I would never have ventured to hope for. I shall stand upon this record as a candidate for re-election.

This was not illuminative as to the course he would pursue with regard to the holding of the Republican Convention, but Mr. Grout could not be induced to throw any further light on the matter.

Controller Grout's Secretary, Oliver E. Stanton, said positively that Mr. Grout would not resort to an injunction to prevent the Republicans removing his name from their ticket.

"The people would resent such a measure," said Mr. Stanton.

From other authoritative sources it was learned that unless there should be a change of front some time to-day the Republican Convention at Carnegie Hall would be allowed to take whatever action it saw fit. When the convention has declared its opposition to Messrs. Grout and Fornes remaining on the Fusion ticket, and has nominated other men for the places for which they were named, then Mr. Grout will decide whether or not he will institute legal proceedings to prevent the filing of a certificate in favor of the new man who shall be named for the office of Controller or whether he will content himself with writing a letter to the Chairman of the convention accusing the Republican organization of partisanship, denouncing the Fusion leaders generally for their alleged exhibition of bad faith toward him, and announce that he will go before the people as the regular candidate of his party.

The Controller has been advised both ways by many prominent citizens who have written him on the subject. Feeling, as he does, that he is a victim of injustice on the part of the Fusionists, particularly the Republican leaders in the movement, the apparent disposition of the Controller is to make a fight to hold the nomination which was given to him, but many of his own personal friends as well as the Tammany leaders who have consulted with him on the subject, have objected to his taking such a course. They have told him that if he were to make a legal fight for the Fusion nomination he would place himself in such an undignified position that he would hurt his candidacy immeasurably. They have told him also that they thought he would stand a much better show of election if he would score the Fusion nomination and stand as a Democratic candidate, setting forth as the ground for his determination the partisanship of which they say he could show he had been made the victim. If he follows their advice he will make the claim that the whole campaign which has been waged to get him off the Fusion ticket was instigated by Senator Platt and Gov. Odell because of the attacks which he made on the Governor in the last State campaign.

The Tammany men believe that not only would it be helpful to Mr. Grout to reject the Fusion nomination, but that the absence of the names of Messrs. Grout and Fornes from the Republican ticket would be a distinct advantage to the Democratic ticket. The reason advanced for this belief is one of purely practical politics. If Messrs. Grout and Fornes are thrown off the Republican ticket and the names of two other candidates substituted an attempt at once will be made to raise a doubt as to the legality of the ticket. The City legal advisers are absolutely convinced that the Republican Convention has no legal right to make new nominations for the offices of Controller and President of the Board of Aldermen.

A controversy on this point is certain to arise, the result of which it is believed by Tammany men would be to dampen the Republican ardor in the campaign. The Republicans, it is said, would have the choice of voting a ticket the legality of which was in serious question or else voting for their nominees under the emblem of the Citizens' Union, the right of that organization to make new nominations in place of those of Messrs. Grout and Forges not being open to question.

Thousands of voters who usually can be counted upon to vote the Republican ticket, but whose antagonisms to Tammany are greater than their regard for party regularity in local campaigns, would be certain, it is claimed, to cast their votes under the Citizens' Union emblem rather than take any chances of putting in an illegal ballot. If it became evident that this feeling prevailed to any extent among the independent Republicans, then the Republican district leaders, realizing that they had little chance of making a party showing in their district which might put them in line for recognition for patronage, would be quite likely, it is argued, to become lukewarm.

Mayor Low was asked yesterday if he had anything further to say regarding Controller Grout's latest statement as to the conversations he had had with him relative to Mr. Grout's acceptance of the Tammany indorsement. Mr. Low said:

"I have nothing more to say, and will have nothing more to say on the subject. As far as I am concerned the incident is closed."

Discussing last night the probability that Mr. Grout might apply for an injunction to restrain the holding of the Republican Convention to-night, ex-Lieut. Gov. Woodruff said:

"If any one wishes to serve papers on me he need not wait until the convention convenes, for he can find me at my office, at 290 Broadway, all day to-morrow, or by telephoning he can ascertain from my office where I am. My telephone number is 300 Franklin."

CARLETON IS PAROLED.

Court to Pass on His Right to Refuse to Answer Election Officers.

After a hearing before Justice Leventritt in the Supreme Court yesterday Valentine Carleton, the resident of the Occidental Hotel who was arrested by Deputy Superintendent of Elections Maher because he refused to tell whether or not he was married, was paroled on $500 bail. The Justice is expected to hand down his decision to-day. Henry Goldsmith of Sullivan, Goldsmith & Engel, counsel for Carleton, declared in his argument that "the Superintendent of Elections has not the right to ask such a question. We claim that it is not in the statute. Suppose it would degrade or incriminate him—would he not have the right to refuse to answer that question?"

Deputy Attorney General Collins objected to the prisoner being paroled, but the court decided otherwise. In his argument the Deputy Attorney General said that the only question involved was whether the Superintendent of Elections had a right to ask the question and whether it was a proper question or not. The purpose of the question is to find out whether one had a double residence or not; whether he is living at a hotel for the purpose of voting or whether he has a wife in some other part of the town."

THE PRESIDENT AND ADDICKS.

Mr. Roosevelt Did Not "Call Down" the Delawarean.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—The account given recently of an interview between J. E. Addicks and the President last Saturday, in which it was stated that the President indicated that it was in bad taste for Mr. Addicks to call on him in connection with the controversy between the Delaware Senators over the selection of a successor to United States District Attorney Byrne, was, it is now stated, erroneous.

It was based on a statement made by a member of the Cabinet who may be supposed to have intimate knowledge of the Delaware imbroglio, and whose account was substantially that which was printed.

MARRIAGE STARTLES SOCIETY.

Algernon K. Boyesen and Miss Barclay Were Wedded Ten Days Before Public Announcement of Engagement.

BOYESEN—BARCLAY.—On Wednesday, September 23, 1903, by the Rev. William Reid Blackie, Adelaide Mott, daughter of James L. and the late Olivia M. Barclay, to Algernon Keen Boyesen, son of the late Prof. Hjalmar Hjorth Boyesen.

The above announcement, which appeared yesterday, startled society. On Saturday last the engagement of Miss Adelaide Barclay to Algernon K. Boyesen, the son of the late Prof. Hjalmar Hjorth Boyesen, was announced in THE NEW YORK TIMES. That itself was unexpected to a large circle of friends. It was understood that the young couple were to be married some time in October. At the time of the announcement they had been married ten days.

Algernon K. Boyesen is the younger of two sons. He was graduated from college three years ago. The family has a Summer place, The Moorlands, at Southampton, L. I., near that of the Barclays. The sons are athletic and fond of outdoor sports.

Miss Adelaide Barclay is the daughter of James L. Barclay by his first wife, who was Miss Olivia Bell, the daughter of the late Isaac Bell. The first Mrs. Barclay died about ten years ago, after a long illness. James L. Barclay in 1898 married Mrs. Sloane, who was Miss Priscilla Dixon.

DYNAMITE BLOW-UP ON BROADWAY JUST ESCAPED.

Tons of Rock and Earth Cave in at Twenty-eighth Street Over Subway Storehouse.

A cave-in at the excavation on the site of the old Sturtevant House at Broadway and Twenty-eighth Street, yesterday came near precipitating several tons of earth and stone upon some dynamite stored in a shanty under the sidewalk on the Twenty-eighth Street side.

The tons of earth and stone from a space between the Broadway curb line and the north-bound car tracks went in with a noise that waked all the echoes thereabouts, but the dynamite did not go off, and none of the fifty workmen in the hole were hurt. The bridge over the space did not give way and the police promptly formed a line about the place while the dynamite was removed to another shanty.

For a time no one was allowed to pass over the bridge and the cars were blocked while a large gang of men shored up the excavation.

The police say the cause of the cave-in was the loosening of the supports due to the heavy traffic on Broadway.

OTIS ELEVATOR DIVIDENDS.

Labor Troubles May Force the Company to Pass the Quarterly Due Next Week.

The report was current in Wall Street late yesterday afternoon on what was said to be excellent authority, that the Otis Elevator Company would be obliged, on account of labor troubles, to pass its coming quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent. on the preferred stock. The dividend is due Oct. 15, and has been paid regularly each quarter since the first was declared in April of 1899, the year after the Otis Elevator Company was organized.

It was impossible to obtain a confirmation or denial of the report, and in some quarters there was disposition to question its accuracy.

The Otis Elevator Company has offices now at 14 Battery Place. It was formed in 1898 to take over the following concerns: Otis Brothers & Co. of New York, Otis Electric Company, the Crane Elevator Company of Illinois, and the Hale Elevator Company, the National Elevator Company, the Smith Hill Elevator Company, and the Standard Elevator and Manufacturing Company all of Illinois.

The Otis Elevator Company is capitalized at $18,000,000, the stock being equally divided between preferred and common, and has a bonded debt of $1,100,000.

No dividend has yet been paid on the common stock, but of the earnings of 1902 $177,000 was reserved for such a purpose.

The Rev. Edward A. Rand Dead.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 6.—The Rev. Edward A. Rand, rector of the Church of the Good Shepherd, Watertown, died yesterday. He was sixty-six years of age, and was born in Portsmouth, N. H., April 5, 1837. After graduating at Bowdoin College in 1857, he studied at the Union Theological Seminary, New York, and at the Bangor Theological School, where he was graduated in 1862. He was ordained to the Congregational ministry in 1862 and took orders in the Episcopal Church and built the Church of the Good Shepherd, of which he had been rector ever since. He served as a member of the Park Commission, and was at all times public spirited.

Mr. Rand was a popular writer, among his published works being "Christmas, or Christmas Jack," "Nellie's New Year," "Pushing Ahead; or, Big Brother Dave," "Kindlingwood Jingle," "The Bark Cabin on the Kearsarge," "The Schooner on the Beach," "The Tent in the Notch," "All Aboard for Sunrise Lands," "Trip Through California to Japan, China, and Australia," "All Aboard for the Lakes and Mountains," "After the Freshet," "Little Brown Top," "Art Course," "Has Christmas and Easter," "The Lightkeeper's Daughter," "Fighting the Sea; or, Winter at the Life-Saving Station," "Making the Harbor Light," "Marge at the Harbor Light," "When the War Broke Out; or, Sailor Boy Bob's Sister," "Sailor Boy Bob," "School and Camp Series," "Up the Ladder Series," and "Look Ahead Series."

ASSEMBLY NOMINATIONS.

ALBANY COUNTY—Third District, William V. Cooke. (Dem.)

MONROE COUNTY—Second District—Jacob H. Zimmer. (Dem.) Third District—Edmond Redmond. (Dem.)

MONTGOMERY COUNTY—Peter G. Wohlgemuth. (Dem.)

ONEIDA COUNTY—First District, Henry L. Gates. (Rep.)

Declines Nomination for Assembly.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Oct. 6.—Eugene M. Ashley has declined the Republican nomination for the Assembly from the First Niagara District. His business will not permit his acceptance.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night to 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

12:25 A. M.—White Plains Road and Flower Street; Elizabeth Flower; damage, $5.

3:15 A. M.—17 Catharine Street; Morris Sheslovsky; damage, $25.

6:45 A. M.—241 West Twenty-sixth Street; William Hollinger; damage, $25.

12:15 P. M.—305 West Ninety-seventh Street; owner's name not given; damage slight.

1:20 P. M.—208 East Thirty-fourth Street; Antonio Sanfiona; damage, trifling.

2:50 P. M.—68 Prince Street; Rose Codina; damage, $50.

2:50 P. M.—40 Broad Street; Dennett's restaurant; damage, $10.

4:15 P. M.—Seventh Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street; owner's name not given; damage trifling.

6:12 P. M.—119 East One Hundred and Tenth Street; Max Kubinsky; damage, $50.

6:43 P. M.—Ninety-fourth Street and First Avenue; owner's name not given; damage trifling.

7:06 P. M.—Lexington Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-third Street; Metropolitan Street Railway Company; damage trifling.

7:15 P. M.—4,056 First Avenue; Carmelo Parisini; damage, $10.

9:25 P. M.—97 West Twenty-seventh Street; George Fulsona; damage trifling.

NOMINEES FOR ALDERMEN

Republican Conventions Held in Manhattan and Bronx.

R. Fulton Cutting and Gen. D. E. Sickles Among the Candidates—Reimer, Defeated, Will Run Independently.

Republican Conventions to nominate candidates for Member of the Board of Aldermen were held last night in every Aldermanic district of Manhattan and the Bronx. The results of the conventions follow:

District.		District.	
1. Adjourned.		29. Edward F. Moss.	
2. Adjourned.		30. John H. Dalton.	
3. Adjourned.		31. Max S. Greenhagen.	
4. Michael J. Murphy.		32. William W. Fox.	
5. Daniel F. Sickles.		33. Frank D. Sturgis.	
6. Adjourned.		34. Joseph Kruliach.	
7. Adjourned.		35. Beverley R. Robinson.	
8. Adjourned.		36. John Keller.	
9. Adjourned.		37. Franklin H. Wells.*	
10. Isaac Lewis.		38. Jacob C. Stead.	
11. Adjourned.		39. Giles Gossman.*	
12. Adjourned.		40. Jack C. Maple.*	
13. Adjourned.		41. Adjourned.	
14. Adjourned.		42. Adjourned.	
15. Herman W. Deye.		43. George W. Mathews.	
16. Adjourned.		44. Solomon Estes.	
17. Adjourned.		45. Joseph Wells.	
18. R. Fulton Cutting.		46. John Leidig.*	
19. Hammond Odell.		47. William D. Fox.*	
20. Adjourned.		48. John Ross Delafield.	
21. Adjourned.		49. Michael J. Cromey.*	
22. Adjourned.		50. John F. Ahearn.*	

The plan of nominating for the Board of Aldermen representative men, known the city over, which the Citizens' Union announced it would pursue, as regards the Board of Aldermen, was carried out last night in the Eighteenth District, when the leader of that organization was selected. R. Fulton Cutting was placed in nomination by Republican Leader William Henkel in the rooms of the William Henkel Republican Club, Third Avenue and Twenty-second Street. Mr. Cutting is a resident of the Twenty-ninth Assembly District, but was born and reared in the western half of what is now the Eighteenth District.

Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, Gold Democrat, legislator, and veteran of the Army of the Potomac, was nominated to make the running on the Fusion ticket in the Fifth District, at the convention held at 12 East Eighth Street. Gen. Sickles is seventy-seven years of age, but it is declared that he will make a campaign. He was not at the convention.

Two names came before the Thirty-ninth Aldermanic Republican Convention which was held at 265 Cortlandt Avenue, in the Bronx—Joseph Weil, a Citizens' Union man, and Edmund B. O'Connell, a member of the Bronx Republican Club, recently formed by Matthew Harrington, and of which Theodore Weil was President. The Thirty-ninth Aldermanic District is included in the boundaries of the Thirty-fifth Assembly District.

Aldermen Herbert Parsons's plan to nominate Lawyer Frank D. Sturgis of 27 West Twentieth Street to succeed him as Alderman of the Twenty-sixth District was opposed at the convention by Augustus Reimer and his friends, but Sturgis won, whereupon Reimer declared that he would bolt the convention and run independently, as he already had a petition containing sufficient names to allow him to do so.

Alderman Julius Stulmann was turned down for renomination by the Twenty-ninth District Republicans at the convention held at 700 Sixth Avenue and Beverley R. Robinson named. Robinson is a young lawyer of wealth and a graduate of Harvard.

The Nineteenth District Republicans named Isaac Lewis to succeed Odell. The Citizens' Union indorsed him after George Haven Putnam had requested that his own name be withdrawn in favor of Mr. Odell's. Mr. Odell is named in place of Alderman Holmes.

DEMOCRATS FOR ASSEMBLY.

Democratic conventions to nominate candidates for member of Assembly were held last night in each of the Assembly districts of New York County.

Results of the conventions were:

District.		District.	
1. Alfred E. Smith.		18. Peter J. Fitzsimons.	
2. Anthony J. Barrett.		19. Harvey Whitlock.	
3. Anthony J. Barrett.		20. Joseph F. Moore.	
4. Michael J. Murphy.		21. Eugene McGovern.	
5. Louis F. Tompkins.		22. John S. Carew.	
6. Charles Anderson.		23. James F. Mack.	
7. Peter B. Sheary.*		24. Morgan Jackson.*	
8. Jacob Rupp Goldstein.		25. Peter Keegan.*	
9. Patrick H. Bird.		26. George Schwartz.	
10. Adjourned.		27. Adjourned.	
11. Hugh Dolan.*		28. Adjourned.	
12. Edward Rosenstein.		29. Adjourned.	
13. Jacob H. Hackett.*		30. Adjourned.	
14. Albert C. Weisman.		31. James C. Tarrant.*	
15. T. J. McManus.*		32. William J. Shinn.*	
16. Samuel Levy.		33. Peter Mahoney.*	
17. Arthur Cavanaugh.		34. Adjourned.	
18. Peter F. Curry.*		35. Adjourned.	
19. Francis E. P. Lynde.		36. Adjourned.	
		37. Adjourned.	
		38. Adjourned.	
		39. Adjourned.	
		40. Adjourned.	
		41. Adjourned.	
		42. Adjourned.	
		43. Adjourned.	
		44. Adjourned.	
		45. Adjourned.	
		46. William Weiss.*	
		47. John Wirth.*	
		48. John Hann.	
		49. Patrick F. Williams.	
		50. Frank Rossetti.*	
		51. Henry F. Gehan.	

*Renominated.

Leader Charles F. Murphy ordered that the convention in the Eighteenth District be adjourned until to-night. The district captains and delegates were not informed why. Mr. Murphy has sent George F. Richter to the Assembly for three terms, and all are waiting the word to either give him a fourth nomination or the first to somebody else.

Champe S. Andrews, who was nominated again at the Democratic candidate for the Assembly in the district, runs for the third time. He is an ex-Assistant District Attorney, and one of the most popular young Democrats in New York. When he first ran in 1901, in this overwhelmingly Republican district, he was defeated by 2,000 votes. Last year he succeeded in cutting the adverse vote down to 200 plurality against him.

The Democrats of the Twenty-first Assembly District followed the desires of Leader Matthew J. Donohue last night in their Assembly Convention and named Harvey Watterson, son of Henry Watterson of Louisville, to make the running for the lower house of the Legislature in this almost hopelessly Republican district. It has gone Democratic but once since its creation in 1897 by the present boundaries. In 1897 Thomas J. Murray, Democrat, defeated Charles C. Austin, who came up for re-election.

It has been declared that the veteran editor of Kentucky will make speeches in behalf of his son this campaign.

KINGS REPUBLICAN NOMINEES.

The Republican Conventions of Kings County to nominate candidates for member of the Board of Aldermen were held in each Aldermanic District last night.

The results were:

Dist.		Dist.	
45. Robert F. Downing.*		56. Noah Taloatis.*	
46. Eugene F. Branigan.		57. John H. Gordon.	
47. Otto Reimers.*		58. William Dickinson.*	
48. David A. Stewart.*		59. Adjourned.	
49. Peter F. Holler.*		60. Adjourned.	
50. Adjourned.		61. Adjourned.	
51. James F. Roach.		62. William Wagg.*	
52. E. W. Voorhees.		63. John Wirth.*	
53. Adjourned.		64. John Hann.	
54. Robert E. Somers.		65. Patrick F. Williams.	
55. Sol. A. Kline.		66. Frank Rossetti.*	
		67. Henry F. Gehan.	

*Renominated.

Alderman James H. McInnes, who is a veteran member of the board, and at present its Vice President, was turned down by the convention in the Sixty-third District. His failure to secure a renomination was due to friction between him and some of the leaders in the district.

CITIZENS' UNION NOMINEES.

In the Tenth Assembly District last night the Republicans nominated for Assembly Frederick J. Etsel, the bandmaster, who will be indorsed by the Citizens' Union.

The Citizens' Union held several conventions last night. In the Fourth Assembly District Abraham S. Schomer, the Republican nominee for Assembly, was indorsed. In the Eighth Julius Stulmann, the Republican candidate for Alderman, was indorsed.

Julius G. Kramer, Judge of the new Thirteenth Municipal Court, was nominated by the Citizens' Union convention of the Fourth, Second, and Twelfth Assembly Districts, which comprise the district. He was appointed by Mayor Low. He is also the choice of the Republicans of the district.

Would Enjoin Chicago Bond Issue.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 6.—A bill to enjoin the City of Chicago, Mayor Harrison, and Controller McGann from issuing $4,000,000 worth of bonds for the purpose of raising money to discharge indemnity against the city, was filed to-day by Charles A. Stone. A restraining order is asked upon the ground that the issuance of the bonds would be an unlawful act. It is asked that the defendants be enjoined from executing, issuing, negotiating, selling, or disposing of any bonds under authority of the ordinance of March 16, 1903."

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MR. CHAMBERLAIN GETS AN OVATION IN GLASGOW

Continued from Page 1.

though his actions often lagged behind his instincts.

He believed that it was only by a commercial union and reciprocal preference that they could lay the foundations of a federation of the empire to which they all looked as a brilliant possibility. He wished to repeat emphatically that he did not wish to tax any articles used in British manufactures. Therefore, it was evident that if they wanted to prevent separation there must be a preferential tax on food. That was the great cry of his opponents, and it was true, but it was only half the truth, because these opponents forgot to add his explanation that nothing he proposed would add one farthing to the cost of living of any workingman or of any family in the country.

TARIFF PLAN SET FORTH.

With regard to his plan, he said, he would state it briefly. He proposed to put a low duty, not exceeding 2s. (48 cents) a quarter on foreign corn, but none on corn from the British possessions. He proposed no tax on maize, partly because it formed the food of some of the very poorest among the population and partly because it was raw material as feeding stuff. He proposed a corresponding tax on flour, and he would give special preference to the mills, with the object of re-establishing one of our ancient industries and of preventing a rush from the country to the town, and also of placing corn offal, and feeding stuffs more cheaply within the possession of the farmer.

A small tax of about 1 per cent. on foreign meat and dairy produce would be imposed, excluding bacon, which was the food of so many of the poorest population. Thereby he proposed to give a substantial preference to the colonies on wines and fruits.

Against these increases he proposed some great remissions. He proposed to take off three-quarters of the duty on tea, half the duty on sugar, with corresponding reductions in the price. And the effect as the result of these impositions and remissions would be that the town artisan's food would, according to the most elaborate calculation, cost him twenty-six half penny (6 cents) less per week than it did at present. While that of the agricultural laborer would cost him twopence (4 cents) less. But, if he believed a great part of the tax on food would be paid by the foreigner, there would be a reduction in the cost of food both for the artisan and the agricultural laborer.

The loss to the exchequer he estimated at £2,500,000, but that and more he proposed to find in another branch of the policy of fiscal reform which was sometimes called retaliation and sometimes reciprocity. He ho

STAMFORD'S VOTE MARKET

Monday's Town Election Was a Riot of Corruption.

Opening Price for Votes $1.50—Rose to $5—Even Men in Good Circumstances Tempted.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Oct. 6.—In the town election here yesterday there was an unusually brisk business in votes carried on. The votes were bought in a wholesale way, and the managers of one political party were as much to blame as the other.

Heretofore it has been generally supposed that Stamford contained about the usual number of floaters for a town of its size, and they were confined generally to the loafer element of the town. Yesterday higher classes of men were affected by the craze for making a dollar or two out of a vote.

Motormen on the street railroad lines sold their votes, and so did clerks in stores. There was one instance of a man who has property assessed at $1,500 getting money for his vote.

A few days before election it became known that the Democrats had gotten together a fund of about $3,000, a very large sum for local election. The Republicans also collected a big fund.

Early yesterday morning before the polls were open more than a couple of hours votes were being bought right and left for $1.50 and $2 apiece. In the afternoon the price had advanced to $3.

The work of buying votes went merrily on until a short time before the polls closed. On straight tickets the Republicans won by about 200, but most of the Democratic nominees were elected by majorities as high as 416 in some cases.

In the city election here last November Mayor Charles Henry Leeds, who was elected for a term of two years, and who has recently entered Yale, certified that his election expenses were $1,000. The salary for Mayor is $800 a year. It has been customary for candidates for Mayor to spend about $150.

The large sum contributed by Mayor Leeds is said by politicians to have been indirectly the cause of the great trade in votes carried on yesterday in the town election. Politicians say that it was impossible to get men to volunteer to do any work at all without offering to pay them. They also say that the floater who knew about the large campaign funds raised held back for more money than usual.

RESULTS IN THE STATE.

Little Change from Last Year's Party Standing Throughout Connecticut—Gain for "Drys."

NEW HAVEN, Oct. 6.—Returns from all the towns in the State where elections were held yesterday, with the exception of Killingworth, show that 123 went Republican, 37 returned Democratic majorities, and in one, Canterbury, there was a tie vote. Last year 128 towns were Republican and 30 Democratic. Should the result from the missing town, Killingworth, prove to be the same as last year the Republicans will have 124 towns and the Democrats 37.

There is a possibility of another election in Weston, where the Democrats claim the voting was illegally done. This situation grew out of the failure of an express company to deliver the official envelopes. The package was located at Westport and brought to Weston by a messenger. The polls were then opened, late in the day, and abruptly closed after two and a half hours. The count favored the Republicans.

In Greenwich the count was delayed by reason of split tickets, most of the scratching being over Town Clerk. James E. Mead, who has held the office for seventeen years, was defeated by Robert Wellstood, a Democrat. Two Democratic and one Republican Selectmen were elected. Last year Greenwich was Republican.

A review of the license vote throughout the State shows that 76 towns favor license, while 51, not counting Killingworth, are against license. Last year Killingworth had no license. The license standing of the towns last year was: License, 82; no license, 36.

NOTARIES CAN'T USE PASSES.

Court of Appeals Holds They Are Public Officers and Must Not Ride Free on Pullmans.

ALBANY, Oct. 6.—The Court of Appeals has affirmed the judgment of the lower court against Frederick Wadhams, a notary public, who used a Pullman Company pass, declaring him a public officer within the meaning of the law preventing such officers using or accepting free transportation.

The opinion of the court is by Chief Judge Parker, who says:

"Parlor and sleeping car accommodations have come to be regarded as a necessity by a considerable portion of the traveling public, and, rather than not have the benefit of such accommodations, a substantial percentage of the traveling population pay for the privilege of enjoying them.

"We hold—and we think argument is not needed in support of the proposition—that a public officer who accepts the privilege of riding in a palace or sleeping car accorded to him by a pass such as was issued in this case, accepts a free pass and free transportation within the meaning of the Constitution."

BROOKLYN TEACHERS' VICTORY.

Demurrer to Their Action for Unpaid Salaries Thrown Out by Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Oct. 6.—The Court of Appeals to-day handed down a decision giving to the Brooklyn Teachers' Association a point in its action against the New York Board of Education. The opinion is written by Judge O'Brien.

The case is that of Walter B. Gunnison against the Board of Education of the City of New York. The action was brought in behalf of the High School teachers to recover the sum of $16,000 unpaid salaries.

The Corporation Counsel demurred to the complaint on the ground that the action should have been brought against the City of New York rather than against the Board of Education. The demurrer was sustained by the Special Term, but reversed by the Appellate Division, and now by the Court of Appeals. Judge O'Brien says:

"If the board cannot be sued for teachers' wages and the teacher must resort to a suit against the city, then surely the board must have sunk into a mere city agency, and it no longer has any use for independent corporate powers. Public education then becomes a city function exposed to the taint of current municipal politics and to any and every general mismanagement that may prevail in city departments."

HOW IRISH WAR ON LANDLORDS.

Refugee Lynchehaun Tells on Witness Stand Story of Night Attack on His Landlady's Barns.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 6.—James Lynchehaun, who escaped from an Irish prison where he was serving a life sentence for assault, was pursued to this country and arrested and is now fighting against being taken back, took the stand to-day.

After prolonged argument between his attorneys and counsel for the British Government he was allowed to tell his story of his fight with his landlady, Agnes McDonald, for striking whom he was convicted of assault with intent to kill and sentenced to prison for life.

Lynchehaun said on the stand that the acts of Agnes McDonald had made her a terror to her tenantry and at a secret meeting of the Irish Revolutionary Brotherhood of the Island of Achill, of which he was an officer, it was decided to burn her barns and frighten her back to England.

"The man to start the fire was chosen by lot, but he never knew who it was. This meeting was held in October, 1894.

He said four days later the alarm of fire was sounded and the tenantry turned out in the night to save with one hand and destroy with the other. Agnes McDonald was at the fire.

Lynchehaun, in the excitement, got from her the keys to the horse and cattle barns to release the imprisoned animals.

When he returned them she was going toward the sheep barns and he ran to warn her not to go too near.

Lynchehaun said she turned on him with a revolver and shouted: "This is your work," and tried to shoot.

He knocked the revolver aside and she struck him in the face. He then hit her with his clenched fist and she staggered toward a group of peasants, who attacked her, striking and kicking her severely.

Lynchehaun said he struck her in accordance with the orders of the brotherhood meeting that she be punished enough to drive her off the island.

There were many bitter clashes between the lawyers during the evidence. Lynchehaun said when he was tried after escaping from prison the first time, the Attorney General came to the island from Dublin to conduct the prosecution. Lynchehaun will continue his evidence to-morrow.

GRAFT IN THE MILITIA.

Charges Against High Officers of Colorado National Guard.

DENVER, Oct. 6.—In consequence of rumore that a scandal of wide proportions had developed in the management of the campaign of the Colorado National Guard at the scene of the Cripple Creek strike, Gov. Peabody to-day gave out the following statement:

"Charles and specifications against certain men and officers in the Colorado National Guard have been filed with me which will be immediately inquired into.

"They are charges of a most serious nature, and I shall order a court-martial to investigate them thoroughly.

"The charges filed with me will be probed to the very bottom and any one found guilty of the charges made, no matter who he is, will not be permitted to escape punishment, whether he is an officer of the highest rank or a proviate without rank.

"Gen. Chase has not been removed, but he will remain in Denver for the present.

"The court-martial that has been ordered will convene in Denver as soon as it can conveniently do so. I have not determined who will be appointed on it."

The Governor declined to give the names of any of those against whom charges have been made, but it is reported that Adjt. Gen. Sherman M. Bell, Col. Frederick Gross, Paymaster General; Col. Frank Kimball, Assistant Paymaster General; Major Arthur H. Williams, Gen. Chase's Adjutant, and perhaps others have been ordered to Denver at once, though whether to stand trial or to appear as witnesses is not positively known.

Among the charges to be investigated are said to be:

Padded payrolls, the employment of superfluous Generals and Colonels, who drew the salary of their rank, but who performed Sergeants' duties; general extravagance in the purchase of supplies for the Commissary Department; the charge that certain officers have been securing a rake-off from contractors; the issuance by wholesale of transportation between Cripple Creek and Denver to officers and enlisted men, their families, and friends, and charging the same to the State; the charge that the bookkeeping of the comp is kept in such a way as to admit of "grafting"; the surreptitious raising of men with a "pull" from non-commissioned offices to Captains, Majors, and Colonels; the erection of quarters for each Colonel, thus involving the State in a heavy but practically needless expense; the purchase of spoiled beef for the enlisted men at exorbitant prices, and carelessness and recklessness in the handling of finances that is said to be appalling.

The charges are said to have been filed by Gen. Chase against subordinate officers, while charges on exceeding his authority and disregarding the direct orders of the Commander in Chief, Gov. Peabody, are said to lie against the commanding General himself.

TO ISSUE $500,000 IN BONDS.

Boston Steamship Company to Provide Thus for Expenses of Opening Oriental Line.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 6.—At the first annual meeting of the Boston Steamship Company this morning the Directors were re-elected. The Treasurer's report, showing assets and liabilities as of Aug. 1, 1903, gave both as $2,456,502, a profit and loss account of $58,397 being included among the assets.

Alfred Winsor, President, says: "Arrangement was made in connection with the Northern Pacific and Great Northern Railway Companies to start a line from Puget Sound to the Orient and Manila on the completion of the steamships Shawmut and Tremont. We were obliged to get these ships to Seattle to enter on their initial voyages. This took about four months from the time of loading here until the ships were ready to sail for the Orient. Establishing a new line generally costs money, and ours has not been an exception, as ships have to be altered and arranged for the particular route, officers must become familiar with the new business and ports in order to make their voyages in minimum time, and agents require time and experience to build up a freight business.

"Finding that passenger accommodations on the ships probably will pay a large return on the cost, we are now having accommodations prepared at Seattle. Each ship will carry 60 first-class passengers, 40 intermediate, and 250 steerage or troops. In order to pay for the passenger accommodations and other outfit incidental to the new business, the expense of taking the ships to Puget Sound, the cost of the initial trips, and to furnish working capital, the Directors have considered it for the interest of the company to issue $500,000 in ten-year debenture bonds. They have arranged for the disposal of these bonds to Messrs. Kidder, Peabody & Co., who have agreed to offer them to the stockholders. The bonds will bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, and will be liable to call at 105. The steamships are covered by insurance to the extent of $1,750,000."

WATER ROUTE COMMISSION.

President Appoints Members of International Body to Consider Connection of Great Lakes and Atlantic.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—The President has appointed O. H. Ernst of the Corps of Engineers at Chicago, Prof. G. S. Williams of Cornell University, and George Clinton of Buffalo, N. Y., as the representatives of the United States on the proposed International Commission to investigate the question of water routes from the great lakes to the Atlantic. Great Britain has accepted an invitation to appoint a similar commission, but has not yet announced its personnel.

The authority for this action is contained in the River and Harbor act of last year, in pursuance of which the President invited the Government of Great Britain to join in the formation of an international commission. It was only about two months ago that the Government of Great Britain formally accepted the invitation, and stated its purpose of appointing representatives in a short time.

In addition to the duties already stated, the Commissioners are required "to report upon the advisability of locating a dam at the outlet of Lake Erie, with a view to determining whether such dam will benefit navigation, and, if such structure is deemed advisable, shall make recommendations to their respective Governments looking to an agreement or treaty which shall provide for the construction of the same, and they shall make an estimate of the probable cost thereof."

OFFICEHOLDERS TURN PIRATES.

Two Philippine Officials Flee from Investigation on Stolen Steamer and Hold Up Another Vessel.

MANILA, Oct. 6.—George Forman, Chief Inspector, and C. J. Johnson, constabulary supply officer, both stationed at Misamis, Mindanao, whose accounts were under investigation, took $6,000 from the safe, seized a steamer, and have started for Borneo.

Running short of coal, they stopped a native vessel and took from her a new supply.

A steamer has been sent to Borneo to interrupt the fugitives.

Gaimari's Death Sentence Affirmed.

ALBANY, Oct. 6.—The Court of Appeals to-day affirmed the conviction and sentence of death against Carmine Gaimari for the murder of Josephine Santa Petro in New York City last October. The woman was Gaimari's housekeeper at 56 Roosevelt Street, and they quarreled over money. Gaimari pursued her into a cobbler's shop and shot her.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

New York's Finest Store Opens a New ORIENTAL Section To-day.

NOT such a one as you have been accustomed to see, by any means; but a department of Orientals that is as new and novel in arrangement and completeness as its tenants are in ancient interest and Eastern genuineness. It has taken a great many weeks to get everything just as we would have it, but a goal worth working for is always within sight—and we cry an enthusiastic "READY" this morning.

So far as antique and model Oriental wares go, we have gathered the most complete assemblage ever known to New York. Curio collectors and those who love the Eastern art will delve through a great array. There are:—

PRINTS from Meerut, Masulipatan, Faurruckabad, Palampore, Jehangurabad and Afghan.

EMBROIDERIES from Cutch, Hazara, Amritsar, Ludiania, Delhi and Madras.

ANTIQUE EMBROIDERIES in Skirts, Sarees and Phulkaries.

JEYPORE KNOTTED CLOTH from Chundries.

AGRA LINEN OR RAZEE CLOTH, in plain colors.

ARMS from Jeypore, Hyderabad, Nagg, &c.

METAL WARES from Delhi, Jeypore, Maradabad, Benares, &c.

FANS from Poona, Madras—many kinds.

FURNITURE from Damascus, Constantinople, Bombay and Delhi—Tables, Chairs, Tabourets and Settees; also tables and stands from Sharanpore—real Koran.

CURIOS from Assam, Thibet and Burmah.

Prices Are Not What You've Been Accustomed To.

Most every one knows, or has found out to their sorrow, the lavishness and recklessness with which prices are tacked on to Orientals. Not so here. Indeed, our advantageous purchases permit of an unusual saving. The opening sale is rich in attractiveness—for we are determined this department shall be known far and wide, not only for what we represent it to be, but for what it really is.

Oriental Draperies.

LUDIANIA PHULKARIES; curtain size, beautifully hand embroidered, suitable for draping doors, windows and dens; usually $4.50—now $2.95

ODHNEYS; a soft cotton drapery, handsomely embroidered with silk; the $5.50 to $6.50 qualities at $3.95

HAZARA PHULKARIES; rich antique hand embroidered pieces; 4 ft. wide by 9 ft. long; heavily worked; regularly $8.50 to $12.50—now $5.90

DELHI GAGRAS; worn by the women of India as skirts; richly embroidered and inlaid with glass; an unusually effective drapery $1.75

REAL BAGDADS; suitable for couch covers or curtains; heavy reversible quality; worth $4.50—now $2.40

DAMASCUS CURTAINS; with gorgeously colored cross stripes; three yards long; value $1.25—now 85

LAHORE PRINTED CURTAINS; hand-blocked by India peasants with native dyes, 4x9 ft.; regularly $1.25—now 75

MEERUT PRINTED CURTAINS; quaint designs and colorings on a coarse woven cloth; 4x9 ft.; regularly $2 ..... $1.25

FURRUCKABAD TABLE COVERS; printed, yard square; East India patterns and colors; special at 40

Oriental Furniture.

DAMASCUS CHAIRS; elegantly hand carved and inlaid with pearl; uniquely constructed, to fold. Value $10.00—now $6.25

DAMASCUS SMOKING TABLES; elaborately inlaid with pearl and metal; very special, each $1.65

DAMASCUS PEDESTALS; beautifully hand carved and inlaid with pearl; worth $15.00—now $7.50

INDIA STOOLS; weathered, Flemish oak or Mahogany finish, at 85

Oriental Armor.

METAL SPEAR HEADS; reproductions of antique spears, &c. 59

MOORISH SPEAR HEADS; antique specimens, richly inlaid with silver; usually $2 and $2.50 ..... $1.50

TOURNAMENT SWORDS, from Delhi; used by the expert swordsmen of East India; fitted with metal Gauntlets and inlaid with silver; real value $10—special now at $3.95

ANTIQUE MOORISH GUNS; beautiful flint lock specimens; actual worth $15 to $30—now $10 and $7.50

JEYPORE SHIELDS, made of elephant's hide, with curious hand-painted figures; antique pieces worth three times the price $2.95

Oriental Ornaments.

HANGING LAMPS, wrought iron, ornamented with filigree work; complete with lamp and chimney, each 75

JEWELLED HANGING LAMPS, of hammered brass with variegated colored jewels; worth $4.50—now $2.50

DAMASCUS HANGING LAMPS, of heavy brass, beautifully hand-carved in quaint designs; large size; usually sold at $10 and $12—now $6.90

TURKISH PIPES, with water bottles in white or colors; $3 value $1.50

HOOKAH PIPES from East India, with finely carved metal bowls; real value $6, each $2.95

KHUS KHUS FANS from India; choice of two styles, value 35c., at 19

ORIENTAL PILLOWS, covered with stripe tapestries; 24 inch, tasselled 75

FOURTH FLOOR.

How Many Folk Know Just How Good This Big Basement Store Is?

GOOD many, of course—but not enough. Really, there's no place in this immense building where a woman who is fond of the kitchen and cookery could spend so pleasant an hour or two. It is not the sort of a Housefurnishing Store you have been accustomed to, by any means. A place for everything and everything in its place, brings order out of chaos. You know how trying it usually is to pick up little utilities for the kitchen and home. Here we have completely furnished kitchens—containing every requisite. As you choose, some willing worker makes your list; you save miles of travel.

These early October days, when so many new trinkets are necessary, provide the best time of year to buy what you may need, and save in the same breath.

BASEMENT.

Gas Radiators

At about Half Price.

An unusual event. Five hundred strictly high class, elaborately mounted Gas Radiators; large radiating cylinders, powerful burners and handsomely finished. They were made to be and have been sold at about double the price we ask.

4 cylinder style, black finish, low pattern, at 1.15
4 cylinder style, bronze finish, with 8 imported jewels, at 1.89
4 cylinder style, nickel plated, with 8 imported jewels, at 1.75
6 cylinder style, aluminum finish, at 2.45
4 cylinder style, bronze finish, high pattern, with imported jewels, at 1.75
4 cylinder style, nickel plated, high pattern, at 2.25
6 cylinder style, bronze or aluminum finish, for large rooms or offices, at 2.75

Sale of Plate Racks.

65 Golden Oak Plate Racks at 80
Others, nicely finished, at $2.80, $3.75, $4.50
100 Weathered Oak Plate Racks at 80
Others as high as $9.00
Flemish Oak Folding Card Tables, value up to $2.65, at $1.39

Summerville's Floor Preparations.

For hardwood floors it is the best dressing on the market. You will be very much interested in the demonstration of "How to care for floors."

We will show the proper treatment to give the finest floor.

English Wax finish, 1 lb. can, 50c.; 2 lb. can, 95c., and 4 lb. can, $1.95
"Restoral," 40c. and 75
Varnish Remover, 40c. and 75
Stain Remover 60
Crack Filler, 1 lb., 25c.; 2 lbs. 49
Powdered Wax, for dancing, 30c. and 50
Paste Wood Filler, 15c. and 29
Furniture Polish 20
Yankee Cleaner, 15c. and 25
Waxing Brushes, best quality, 15 lbs. $3.60
Waxing Brushes, best quality, 25 lbs. $3.95

The Best Wash Boilers at Lowest Prices.

IX high grade block tin oval Stove Boiler, best copper bottom; 2 sizes, choice at 75

IXX Charcoal plate Stove Boilers, best copper bottom; 2 sizes, choice at $1.00

Demonstration of the "Mrs. Van Duesen's Cake Moulds."

The art of fine cake making taught free by an experienced cake maker. This cake pan never requires greasing and allows of a great saving in material. The moulds are made in sets of

3 Layer Moulds (round or square),
2 Leaf Moulds (any shape),
2 Measuring Cups,
1 Egg Whip,
And complete set of recipes 1.25

These moulds are also sold separate. The cakes which we make are for sale.

This week we are making:
Angel Cake, 30c. and 60c.
Sunshine Cake, 25c. and 50c.
Gold Cake, 25c. and 50c.
Walnut Cake, 45c.

Household Hardware.

We keep everything needed in a perfect household.

Meat Saws at 43c. and 49
Compass Saws at 12c., 15c. and 29
Hammers, fully warranted, 8c., 10c., 15c. and 32
Hatchets, best quality, 11c., 13c. and 29
Tack Pullers, 5c. and 9
Carpet Stretchers, with handles 19

Daily Lectures & Cooking

BY NEW YORK'S FAMOUS COOK, MISS LEMKE.

11:30 A. M. ..... on Chafing Dish Cooking
3 P. M. ..... on General Cooking

BASEMENT.

First Quality Enamelled Ware at About Half.

This ware was introduced by us about six months ago, and we have since sold about half a million pieces. Every piece is double coated and fully warranted.

Coffee and Tea Pots 19
Covered Berlin Saucepans, 2 qt 15
Covered Berlin Saucepans, 4 qt 25
Covered Berlin Saucepans, 6 qt 35
Covered Berlin Saucepans, 8 qt 40
Covered Buckets, 3 qt 15
Lipped Saucepans 10
Colanders 15

Gas Ranges at Less Than Cost

$18.00 Gas Ranges to be sold at $8.75
$22.00 Gas Ranges to be sold at $14.75
$8.50 Gas Cookers to be sold at $4.98
$6.50 Gas Cookers to be sold at $3.00
$2.65 Hot Plate Gas Stoves to be sold at $1.25

Aluminum Cooking Utensils.

Lipped Saucepans	.85c	43c	.60
Preserve Kettles	.80c	95c	1.10
Berlin Saucepans		63c	.95
Rice Boilers		1.25	1.85

Blankets, Comforts & Quilts

A Wednesday Sale Economical Folk Will Appreciate.

EVERY day gets us nearer to Jack Frost. Some morning soon we'll awake to see his pictures on the window panes; the ice pitcher will not belie its name; the air will perform its own refrigeration.

Then's the time you'll thank us for this Blanket news.

WHITE QUILTS for full size beds; all splendid qualities and nicely made.
$1.00 kinds at 85c.
$1.95 kinds at $1.50.
$3.00 kinds at $2.25.

The $1.50 ones are fringed; those at $2.25 are Marseilles.

COMFORTABLES; a marvellous collection that does the store credit.
$1.00 kinds at 75c.
$2.50 kinds at $1.75.
$4.50 kinds at $3.75.

The 75c. ones are cotton filled, full size. The ones at $1.75 are extra size and weight. Those at $3.75 are down filled, for double beds.

BLANKETS, all the best kinds that are worthy a showing come here.
Of cotton and wool:—
Single bed, $1.50 pr.
Double bed, $2.50 pr.
All wool filling, cotton warp:—
10-4 size, $4.00 pr.
11-4 size, $5.00 pr.
12-4 size, $6.00 pr.
All wool warp and filling:—
10-4 size, $4.50 pr.
11-4 size, $5.50 pr.
12-4 size, $6.00 pr.
Californias; extra finish:—
10-4 size, $6.50 pr.
11-4 size, $8.50 pr.
12-4 size, $10.00 pr.
13-4 size, $15.00 pr.
Grays, for hotels, hospitals, &c.:—
11-4 size, $2.00 pr.

FOURTH FLOOR.

84 Parlor Suites Much Underprice.

From a Well Known Maker Who Made Too Many

WHEN we told last week's news of Parlor Suites we hardly expected to be able to repeat it within a week. But a maker who read the story at that time saw through this store a chance to unload his overstock.

So we've eighty-our more Suites that go to you for great deal less than they would have been marked had we paid full prices for them.

THREE-PIECE SUITES.

At $18—instead of $27.50
At $20—instead of $32
At $27.50—instead of $45
At $30—instead of $49
At $32—instead of $53
At $39.50—instead of $55
At $45—instead of $69
At $51—instead of $72
At $60—instead of $98
At $75—instead of $108
At $68—instead of $102
At $72—instead of $110
At $82—instead of $120
At $88—instead of $135
At $110—instead of $168
At $128—instead of $179
At $144—instead of $235
At $152—instead of $225
At $160—instead of $250
At $220—instead of $289

FIVE-PIECE SUITES.

At $30—instead of $50
At $34—instead of $58
At $40—instead of $70
At $43—instead of $76
At $48—instead of $85
At $55—instead of $92
At $62—instead of $104
At $68—instead of $110
At $75—instead of $122
At $81—instead of $133
At $88—instead of $144
At $95—instead of $156
At $105—instead of $162
At $112—instead of $180
At $120—instead of $192
At $138—instead of $210
At $146—instead of $225
At $154—instead of $243
At $165—instead of $260

FIFTH FLOOR.

Gibson Pillow

Tops and Backs.

GIBSON Pillows have been the reigning popularity for weeks back—but we never ordered any to sell for so little as now.

Several hundred are here to-day at

29c.

for both top and back.

The same popular subjects, which include, among others:—

Puzzle,
"Fore,"
Is a Caddy Always Necessary?
A Little Incident,
Vacation Over,
Wasting Time, &c.

They are half a dollar in every store we know of.

MAIN FLOOR.

Wednesday Sale of Groceries.

BUTTER—Meadow Brook Creamery, received fresh every morning; direct from the Orange County farms; 5 lb. pail, $1.25

TEA—Choice picking, Formosa Oolong, English Breakfast, Young Hyson, Gunpowder; special, 4 lbs., $1.00; per lb 26

COFFEE—"Stuart" Blend, dry roast, rich heavy bodied coffee; 3 lbs., $1.00; per lb 35

CHICORY—Barry & Reynolds' imported; 3 lbs., 40c.; per lb 15

BAKING POWDER—Stuart; pure cream of tartar; 2½ lb. can, 70c.; per lb. can 29

CONDENSED MILK—Magnolia, 6 cans, 50c.; per can 9

GELATINE—Peter Cooper's; per pkg 6

SPICES—Whole mixed, for pickling, 14 different varieties; 2 lbs., 45c.; per lb 25

CATSUP—"Royal Stuart," new tomato catsup; delicately seasoned; pt. bottle, 7 bottles, $1.00; per bottle 16

CRACKERS—Uneeda Biscuit or Zu Zu Ginger Snaps, 2 packages 5

FIGS—Fancy Four Crown Smyrna layer figs, lb 15

PRUNES—Meaty Santa Clara Valley, lb., 15c., 12c. and 10

APRICOTS—California New Moor Park evaporated apricots; 5 lbs., 55c., per lb 12

PEACHES—Evaporated large California Yellow Muir Peaches, 5 lbs., 49c.; per lb 11

PLUM PUDDING—"Royal Stuart," the best ingredients used in its preparation; 4 lb. can, 69c.; 3 lb. can, 59c., 2 lb. can, 39c.; per 1 lb. can 22

RAISINS—Fancy seeded Raisins; full 1 lb. package; 6 packages, 65c.; per package 12

MAPLE SYRUP—"Royal Stuart" pure Vermont; gallon, $1.15; ½ gallon, 65c.; per quart can 35

CHILI SAUCE—"Royal Stuart;" a most piquant relish; 3½ pint bottles, 40c.; per bottle 15

BREAKFAST BACON—Armour's or Swift's; lean strips; lb 15

CHEESE—Herkimer county, full cream, thoroughly matured, for making Welsh Rarebit, 3 lbs., 45c.; per lb 17

CORNMEAL—Best Kiln Dried, yellow or white, 10 lbs., 28c.; per lb 3

BUCKWHEAT—Old fashioned New York State buckwheat, for making griddle cakes, 10 lbs., 35c.; 5 lbs., 18c.; per lb 4

ROLLED OATS—"Royal Stuart" rolled white oat flakes; 3 pkgs., 28c.; per pkg 10

SOAP—Fairbank's Fairy Oval, or Floating Ivory; 5 cakes 17

CORN—Cameron, new pack sweet sugar corn; 2 lb. can, dozen, $1.35; per can 12

TOMATOES—Jersey Red Ripe new pack tomatoes; gallon can 26

FLOUR—Pillsbury's Best XXXX flour, per bbl., $5.60; per ½ bbl., $3.05; per ¼ bbl. sack 75

HONEY—Best New York State honey, proved by chemical analysis to be absolutely pure; per Mason jar, 30c.; pt 22

$40 Strictly Ball Bearing Sewing Machines, $13.95.

FOURTH FLOOR.

"Runs Like a Bicycle."

EVERY idea of the best Singer is incorporated, along with some additional improvements that tend to relieve the efforts and energies of she who sews.

Woodwork is highly polished oak, in the new swell front, drophead construction, having the appearance of a table when closed.

Noiseless, have self-threading shuttle, automatic tension and all the running parts are ball bearing. All the latest improved attachments.

Guaranteed for five years—and we keep it in repair should any be needed.

The price is $13.95. $40.00 is an agent's price. Some stores ask that much, too. $13.95.

The Wanamaker Store — The Wanamaker Store — Store Closes at 5:30 — The Wanamaker Store — The Wanamaker Store

What Is Home Without A House Coat?

A man should not regard his home as an annex to his office; and his wife shouldn't encourage him to do so.

Neither should he lounge around in an easy chair, mussing wrinkles in his business coat. It takes all the smartness out of your street clothes, makes you send them to the tailor for a pressing, and makes you miss the easy relaxation that the house coat, or smoking jacket, so pleasantly provides.

We're ready to make men comfortable, in coats that are as smart and handsome as the Tuxedo, on the lines of which they are cut.

Refined and handsome materials were chosen—much more dignified than you have been accustomed to in the past.

Then they are made up in unusually handsome manner.

Two attractive styles just received yesterday—brown, navy blue, dark green and Oxford gray, plain outside, with collar and turnback cuffs showing neat blended stripes. New touches in the finish and tailoring mark this season's House Coats as a decided improvement on those of the past. $9 and $12 each.

Broadway and Ninth street.

Shoes Must Move
Out of Our Basement Store

The notice of eviction is imperative. The walls of this old Stewart Store have stretched and stretched with the ever-growing stocks until elasticity has ceased. Now the demands of holiday stocks force the Under-price Shoe Store out of the Basement. Shoes having a main floor home must give up their annex—so the under-price shoes that still form a splendid stock down-stairs must go *this week*.

Our necessity is a great public opportunity—just when shoes for the new season are wanted by every man, woman and child.

These are all good-looking, modern styles of well made and fully guaranteed shoes, in such broad variety that every need and reasonable desire can be fully met at large savings on all prices.

Here are hints of the stirring offerings:

Men's Shoes

At $1.90, worth $3—2100 pairs of Men's box calf and kidskin lace Shoes; the famous Oak brand; extra heavy single and double soles, welted and stitched; C, D and E widths.

At $2.40, worth $3 and $3.50—Men's box calf, kidskin and patent colt, on straight or swing lasts; solid throughout, smooth innersole; all stitched and welted. A shoe for business wear.

At $2.40, worth $4—A rare chance; men's patent leather shoes; a well-known trade-marked shoe; made of fine choice patent calf; stylish shapes, thoroughly good shoes. Nearly all sizes to start.

At $2.65, worth $4—Dress styles, of kid and calf in walking shoe weights; all lace, and welted and stitched, of course. Main floor.

Boys' Shoes

At $1.10, worth $1.50—Black satin oil leather, lace style; neat toe shapes; sizes 12 to 2.

At $1.30, worth $1.75—Satin calf, lace, with solid leather double soles; sizes 2½ to 5½.

Boys' Shoes

At $1.50, worth $2—Box calf, lace; handsome, stylish shoes; welted soles; sizes 8 to 5½.

At $1.70, worth $2.50—Box calf and kid, lace, with extra stout soles; sizes 1 to 5½.

At $1.90, worth $2.50—Extra choice box calf; also broken sizes in $3 and $3.50 lines of patent leather, calf and kid shoes. Main floor.

Women's Shoes

At $1, worth $2 to $3—Women's Oxford Shoes of black kidskin with tips of patent leather or kid; some in enamel leather.

At $1.15, made to sell for $2 and $2.50—A new lot put on sale today—culled from the higher priced lines. Sizes are not complete, but a little time will probably find a fit for most any foot.

At $1.30, from $2.50 and $3—Black kidskin lace and button boots; all new shapes. All have oak soles, welted and stitched.

At $1.50, worth $2.50—Kidskin in a dozen different styles; also some of the flexible sewed dress shoes now popular; others are stouter.

Women's Shoes

At $1.90, worth $3—Black kidskin with tips of kid and patent leather.

At $1.90, worth $2.50—Patent leather, and kid in light and heavy weights; button and lace styles, welted or thin turned soles.

At $2.20, worth $3.50—Extra choice kidskin, button and lace; an unstamped lot of a widely known $3.50 shoe. Basement.

Children's Shoes

At 75c, worth $1—Black kid, lace and button; spring heels; many in this lot are worth double this price; sizes up to 10½.

At $1, worth $1.50—Kidskin in several styles for school or dress; sizes 11 to 2.

At $1.20, worth $1.50 or more—Boys' box calf and chrome kid lace Shoes; heavy soles, wide toes with tips; sizes 9 to 13½.

At $1.40, worth $1.75—Kidskin with sole leather tips, box calf with tips of same; spring heels; sizes 11 to 2. Basement.

Refined Elegance In Coats and Capes

Superb wraps of silk and velour, just recently arrived from Artus Paillard et Cie, of Paris, make a fine showing in our Costume Store today.

Many of these wraps are really sumptuous; others are quite modest—all are practical and dignified garments that well gowned women will admire.

The styles are exclusively ours, and mostly but one of a style. They show beautiful trimmings of braid and effective applique.

The selection offered is most ample.

Coats of velour, $50 to $290; of peau de soie, $50 to $105.

Capes of velour and peau de soie, $50 to $95.

Second floor, Broadway.

These French Silks Are Just Off the Steamer

We opened the cases yesterday, and added their contents to the already superbly rich collection of Autumn Silks—twenty or more new varieties in plain colors, fancy effects and black. They include some choice designs in silk waist patterns, many richly embroidered.

Here's a little description of these French newcomers, by way of further introduction:

Rich Duchesse Satins—mellow, brilliant finish in the less costly grades; rich full hand in the finer qualities. In white, cream, pink, ciel, pearl, mauve; $1.50, $2, $2.50, $3, $4.

Cotele Bengalines, in white, ivory and champagne; rich corded effects; at $2.50.

Pekin Quadrille Tussah, in black, cardinal, ciel, rose and national blue, on tussah grounds, forming block checks, at $1.25.

Mousseline Duchesse, or rich, soft Liberty Satins, 24 in. wide; in white, ivory and cream, at $1.50.

Picottines, in white, ivory, cream and nine street and evening shades; neat self-colored dotted bengalines; at 75c.

Louisine Chinee—warp-printed ombre Louisines with large white moons clouded with gray; five choice combinations; at $2.

Fancy Black Armures, in natte, ondule and barre effects, at $1.50.

Soie Moucetine, rough nub effects of the bengaline family. Six choice colorings and black, also grisaille or gunmetal, at $2.

Rotunda.

Armure Metal, in black or marine grounds with neat silver threads coming to the surface like pin points; excellent for waists and vests; at $3.

Soie Boucoueux, in seven choice light colorings in boucle or nub bengalines, showing white nubs on colored grounds; at $1.50.

Mousseline Imprime—45-inch silk gauze with broche and printed figures; in pink, ciel, mauve and corn on white grounds; 45 in., at $6.50.

Crepe de Chine Barre—44-inch Crepes, sometimes called Corduroy Crepes; soft and rich; white, ivory, black, marise, turquoise and gray, at $4.50.

Habutai Waist Patterns—Embroidered in these combinations: White-and-black, navy blue-and-white, black-and-white; also white, ciel and navy blue grounds with pompadour stripes in colors; at $6 each.

Taffeta Blouse Patterns, in white, light blue and cream with lace on collars; $3.50.

Embroidered Taffeta Blouse Patterns, in black on white; richly embroidered and appliqued; at $7.50.

Liberty Satin Waist Patterns; richly embroidered; solid white or black; also white grounds with Persian colorings; at $12 each.

What Is Home Without A House Coat?

Prince Albert Frock Coats

The season for the gentleman's walking coat is here again—the lax laws of Summer are withdrawn. Most men will be glad to get back again into the garb of respectability.

No need to wait on a tailor. No need to pay a tailor's price.

It's a distinctly WANAMAKER accomplishment that makes a custom tailor unnecessary to the Prince Albert coat.

In the first place, the finest fabrics made are selected for our Prince Albert Coats—soft, beautiful thibets and vicunas, such as the best tailors would show you.

Then the very best workmen do the tailoring—just as carefully and perfectly as if the coat were being made to your order. There is hand-work all over them—hand-padded collars, hand-worked button-holes; coats have plain edges—best finish everywhere. Shape is not built up with stiff canvas, but secured by the hand-done shaping, that leaves the coat soft and easy, as the first-class tailor makes it.

Then we carry the complete range of sizes, that enables us to fit any man, whether tall, stout, slim, short or regular in size.

Prices for Coat and Waistcoat, $20 to $35.

Handsome Striped Worsted Trousers, $5 to $6.

Fancy Waistcoats, $2.50 to $5. Second floor, Fourth ave.

Hats
Stetson Superiority

Stetson made his name in making soft hats—wide-brimmed sombreros that the plainsmen bought with that keen discernment and appreciation they have of things that will *last*—saddles, guns, outfit in general. And his soft hats maintain their quality and their reputation to-day. You're sure of satisfaction whether you buy the carefully made, stylish "Orpheus" at $3.50 or $5—Stetson's new block for this season—or the soft hat at $15, made of the finest, softest beaver fur obtainable.

Other Stetson soft hats that are stylish and well-liked, are the "Iris" at $8, and the "Austin" at $6—two hats with the straight, wide brim and low crown of the sombrero.

Derby Hats of equal quality; light-weight, self-conforming—no need to have them shaped to your head before wearing—$3.50 and $5.

Men's Hat Store, Annex, 770 Broadway

Good Taste in Men's Neckwear

The first thing that's apt to strike a man looking over the WANAMAKER collection of Fall Neckwear is the excellent taste with which it has been gathered. Of course, there is the widest sweep of patterns, from quiet designs on dark grounds to some that may fairly be termed pronounced. But all are as stylish and in good form as they are new.

Prevalent shapes are the folded squares, 2½ in. wide, and the two-inch four-in-hand. Many gray effects are noticed, and a particularly handsome group has Persian grounds in gray or mauve with an odd figure in darker colors.

Prices are 50c, $1, $1.50, $2—a superb assortment at each figure.

Broadway and Ninth st.

Raincoats for Girls

The makers of Raincoats have bestowed just as much care and attention upon the styles they have turned out for girls of 14 to 19 as on those designed for women.

And you'll find all those styles—good-looking as well as practical—here:

At $14.50—Coats of gray and brown mixtures; triple cape piped with broadcloth; loose back, with belt.

At $16.50—Coats of handsome mixed materials; full cape; plaited back, with belt.

At $18—Plaited Coats of Oxford mixtures; full sleeves; trimming of buttons.

At $22.50—Coats of handsome plaid mixtures; deep cape; full back, with belt. Second floor, Ninth street.

Clocks

Probably some mantelpiece in your house needs a clock, or you have a wedding present to give. In either case you'll be interested in this tempting aggregation of French and American Decorative Clocks, in gilt or enameled iron.

French Gilt Clocks, with pair of candelabra, $26.

French Gilt Regulators, $17 to $45.

Ansonia Clocks, with pair of candelabra, $26.50 to $52.

American Gilt Novelty Clocks, $1.25 to $10.50.

Ansonia Enameled Iron Clocks; 8-day, cathedral gong, half-hour strike; $3.50, $2.75, $4.25, $4.50 and $7.

Nickel Alarm Clocks, 65c.

Tenth street aisle.

Hints of Boys' Clothing

Ever noticed how sturdy and well set up the boy looks who is wearing a stylish double-breasted suit? It gives him that broad-chested appearance that growing boys are apt to lack.

We have a specially attractive line of Double-breasted Suits for boys of 8 to 16 years. Knee Trousers, of course. Ample choosing in new patterns of cheviots, cassimeres and serges, at $6.75 to $16.

For sport or playtime the Flannel Waist or Blouse is both comfortable and sensible. Some new styles, sizes 6 to 15 years, at 50c and $1.

And a special bit of news:

$6 Suits at $4.75

Suits of blue and fancy cheviot; double-breasted jacket, with extra trousers; all-wool, silk-sewed. Sizes 9 to 16 years.

Second floor, Ninth street.

15-Cent Books
WORTH 75c TO $1.20

Copyright fiction and books, in an excellent assortment—all 12mo volumes, cloth-bound. They sell usually at 75c to $1.50, but this round-up lot is specially priced at *15c a volume*.

Some of the titles:

By St. George Rathbone:
A Son of Mars
Her Rescue From the Turks
A Bar Sinister
Masked in Mystery
Squire John
Goddess of Africa
Saved by the Sword
The Girl From Hong Kong

Fate of the Black Eagle and Other Stories. R. D. Smith.
The Golden Guess. John Vance Cheney.
Aryans, Semites and Jews. Lorenzo Burge.
Essays. Religious, social and political. David A. Wasson.
Warrington Pen Portraits.
Our Conversational Circle. Agnes H. Morton.
Bitter Sweet. J. G. Holland.
Augustus Jones, Jr. Fitz Hugh Ludlow.
File 113. Emil Gaboriau.
Good Luck. E. Werner.
Widow Le Rouge. Emil Gaboriau.

Book Store, Ninth street.

Black Silk Waists

Every woman is interested in Black Waists this season. Other colors will be wanted here and there as fancy elects—*but black goes everywhere!*

And so every woman will be interested in these four exceptional styles:

At $3.75—Of black Peau de Soie; full front; plaited from neck to bust; plaited back; finished with crochet ornaments.

At $5—Of black Taffeta; full front, with eighteen fine inlaid plaits from neck to bust; plaited back.

At $6.75—Of black Louisine; full front, with stitched plaits; trimmed with three rows of fancy braid.

At $7.75—Of black Louisine; full front, stitched plaits; plaited back, lace insertion; new full sleeves.

Many other styles of Black or Colored Waists, plain, or with fancy trimmings; at $3.75 to $25.

Also a large assortment of Black Mohair Waists, plain, or trimmed, at $2 to $4.50. Second floor, Tenth street.

New Aprons

We show over ninety new styles of Aprons today, and it is an interesting commentary on the growth of the apron business that these represent hardly a tenth of the styles carried by a single maker. And you may be assured that we took care to pick the prettiest. All kinds here, aprons for maids, waitresses, nurses, sewing aprons, and all the rest. Prices:

Lawn Aprons; liberal size, with pocket; plaits or deep hem; 15c quality at 10c each.

Aprons, extra large or medium; trimmed with embroidery and hemstitched, with or without bib and bretelles; 40 to 60 in. wide. 25c.

Lawn Aprons of fine quality; trimmed with handsome insertions and edgings; plain, or with bibs and bretelles. Also lace-trimmed Sewing Aprons, 30 to 80 in. wide; over 40 patterns to select from. 50c each.

Lawn Aprons of fine quality; elaborately trimmed with new embroideries, plaits or hemstitching, from the small sewing apron to the nurse's large 80-inch apron, at 75c, $1, $1.25 and $1.50 each. Broadway.

Ribbons
LITTLE PIECES—LITTLE PRICES

Ribbon Remnants—term of magic charm! It certainly is pleasant to pick up a pretty piece of ribbon, of just the right sort, color and length you want, and pay less than half its usual price for it!

Included in the lot are plush ribbons, black satins, and other desirable kinds, all in 1 to 2-yard lengths, and all marked *less than half price*.

Tenth street aisle.

Walking Suits For Women

If there's any one particular style among the season's Walking Suits that has "caught on," it is unquestionably the very effective three-quarter length coat. We have provided an extraordinarily broad range of these stylish and practical suits, at prices from $16 to $75. As, for instance:

At $16—Suits of stylish tweed, with three-quarter length coat.

At $22.50—Suits of tweed, with three-quarter length coat; lined to waist, and gored skirt.

At $25—Two styles of mixed tweeds; one with belted three-quarter length coat; strappings to waist; lined halfway. The other with three-quarter length strictly tailored coat; all lined through; stylish skirts.

At $36—Three-quarter length Coat Suits of covert cloth, with stitched and strapped seams; very stylish.

At $40—Suits, in three styles; one with military coat in cheviot; the others with three-quarter length coats in mixed materials.

Second floor, Broadway.

Picture Prizes

Artotypes are remarkable for the fidelity and beauty with which they reproduce paintings. The present group presents a particularly attractive assortment of subjects, both figures and landscapes, that will make suitable decorations for any home. Handsomely matted, and framed in ornamental gilt; 20x24 in. Regular $2.50 values, at

$1.50 Each Fifth floor.

Snapping Mottoes

Call them mottoes, or crackers, or cosaques, as you please, who ever heard of a children's party successful without their merry din? And the children haven't a mortgage on the fun, either, as many a grown-up can testify.

Our motto for mottoes is "novelty and variety." You'll find both in this collection.

Some contain caps besides the inevitable verse, others toys, jewels, games, and so on. Prices are 8c to $3 a dozen, according to elaborateness.

Jack Horner Pies, too, another delight for "parties." Pull one of many ribbons out of the gaily decorated affair, and you find a present at the end. We make them to order at 25c a string; some have as many as a hundred strings. Basement.

The New Embroideries

New designs, from the delicate to the avowedly practical, are here in the Embroideries for Fall and Winter, that we have been gathering with lavish hand. The variety is delightfully large, including Embroideries for dresses, underwear, children's frocks and infants' outfits, which have been provided liberally—and all these pretty, new things are ready for you to admire today. More detailed news of the Embroideries:

FLOUNCINGS—18, 22, 27 and 45 inches, at 50c to $8.50 a yard.

Also over fifty new ribbon patterns, in 16 to 20 in. widths for corset covers; some interspersed with lace insertion and edging, at 35c to $1.50 a yard.

ALLOVERS in embroidery and lace effects, at 75c to $11.50 a yard.

EDGINGS and *INSERTIONS* in tiny baby patterns, two or three widths, with allovers to match, at 25c to $6.

Embroidered *BANDINGS* and *GALLONS*, straight and irregular, at 25c to $2 a yard.

RIBBON BEADINGS, MEDALLIONS and *MOTIFS* at 4c each to $1.25 a yard.

Then two special lots secured under-price, and new to be sold that way:

Cambric Edgings and Insertions, worth 15c to 20c, at 12½c a yard.

Cambric Edgings and Insertions, worth 35c and 40c, at 25c a yard.

Broadway.

A Stirring Offering Of Enamel Ware

We had a number of cases of this excellent double-coated, steel body Gray Enamel Cooking Ware left over from our September Sale.

Today we bring it all out, and offer selection to housekeepers in several tempting price-groups, as follows—

At 20c Each

	Sept. Sale Price
6-qt. Preserving Kettles	32c
6-qt. Preserving Kettles	45c
8-qt. Preserving Kettles	58c
2-qt. Covered Kettles	33c
3-qt. Covered Kettles	40c
4-qt. Covered Kettles	45c
1½-qt. Coffee Pots	33c
2-qt. Coffee Pots	37c
3-qt. Coffee Pots	40c
2-qt. Cooking Pots	27c
3-qt. Cooking Pots	36c

Choose at 20c Each

At 10c Each—Milk Pans and Pudding Pans, in 1, 2, 3 and 4-quart sizes. September Sale prices were 12c, 15c, 17c and 19c; now 10c each.

At 35c each—10, 12 and 14-quart Dish Pans that were 50c, 65c and 85c.

At 70c—6-quart Milk Boilers, that were $1.45.

Basement.

Every piece is absolutely perfect—most of it just out of the cases. The sizes named are those given by the manufacturers, which are always a little more than the real capacity.

It's a splendid time to secure new Kitchen Utensils.

Here are more items re-priced for the same reason:

Copper Tea Kettles, nickel plated, at 20c each; September Sale price, $1.25.

Japanned Foot Tubs, 15c each; September Sale price, 20c.

China Tea Pot Tiles, 8c; September Sale price, 10c.

Palm Leaf Table Mats, 20c set of 3; September Sale price, 25c.

Bread Boxes, small size, 15c each; September Sale price, 25c.

Bristle Dust Brushes, 15c each; September Sale price, 25c.

Bric-a-Brac Dusters, 15c each; September Sale price, 18c.

Scrub Brushes, 5c each; September Sale price, 10c.

Copper Wash Boilers, $1.95 each; September Sale price, $2.25.

Galvanized Coal Hods, 20c each; September Sale price, 40c.

Wrought Iron Umbrella Stands, 35c each; September Sale price, 60c.

Basement.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

SIR MICHAEL'S FUNERAL

Body of Late Ambassador Interred at Wilton, England.

Ambassador Choate Present at Ceremony—Simultaneous Services at St. James's Palace—Exercises in Washington.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—The body of Sir Michael Herbert, the late British Ambassador at Washington, was interred this afternoon in the family burial ground at Wilton, Wiltshire. The funeral was largely private. King Edward and the Prince of Wales sent representatives. Ambassador Choate, Secretary White, and Second Secretary Carter of the American Embassy represented the United States.

Simultaneously there was an impressive memorial service in the Marlborough House chapel, St. James's Palace. The service, which was fully choral, was attended by the Earl of Kintore, (Lord in Waiting,) representing King Edward; Mr. McCormick, the United States Ambassador to Russia; the Alaska Boundary Commissioners, the members of the United States Embassy who were not at Wilton, Foreign Secretary Lansdowne, Lord Strathcona, the Canadian High Commissioner, and Lady Strathcona; a number of diplomats, Lady and Miss Pauncefote, Lord and Lady Cromer, Sir C. S. Scott, the British Ambassador to Russia, and Sir Clinton Dawkins.

Among the senders of wreaths to Wilton were Ambassador Choate, Senator Wetmore, Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador to the United States, and the Pilgrims' Club. The latter sent a large wreath of violets, with two small American and British flags intertwined and draped with crape. Wreaths were also sent by Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. Ogden Goelet, the Earl and Countess of Yarmouth, and the American Society in London.

The King was represented by the Earl of Suffield. The mourners included the Earl of Pembroke, Lord Herbert of Lea, the Earl of Durham, Earl De Grey, the Duke of Beaufort, Viscount Newport, representing Premier Balfour; Charles Hardinage, representing the Foreign Office; representatives of the various embassies and legations in London, Arthur Ponsonby, and Robert Goelet.

The service was conducted by the Archdeacon of Wiltshire, Canon Meade, and Canon Oliver. The music included Mendelssohn's and Chopin's Funeral Marches and an interlude specially composed by Sir Hubert Parry, Director of the Royal College of Music. The body was laid in a flower-lined grave in the churchyard.

The report that Sir Michael died in the Roman Catholic faith is unfounded.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—Services in memory of the late Sir Michael Henry Herbert, the Ambassador of Great Britain to the United States, were held at noon to-day in St. John's Episcopal Church. Precisely at 12 o'clock President Roosevelt, accompanied by Mrs. Roosevelt, Miss Roosevelt, Secretary Loeb, and Col. Symons and Commander Cowles, respectively his military and naval aides, entered the church. They were received by the distinguished assemblage standing, while the thrilling cadence of Chopin's Funeral March pealed from the organ. The President and Mrs. Roosevelt were met by Arthur S. Raikes, First Secretary of the British Embassy, who had been designated by King Edward as his personal representative at the services.

At the left of Mr. Raikes sat Major Maude, military secretary of Lord Minto, the Governor General of Canada, and his personal representative. Opposite the main tier of pews sat R. T. Wilson, father of Lady Herbert, accompanied by his daughters, Mrs. Ogden Goelet and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, and his sons, M. Orme Wilson and R. T. Wilson, Jr. Across the aisle to the right of the President the pews were occupied by Admiral Dewey and Lieut. Gen. Young and their staffs. The members of the diplomatic corps occupied pews directly back of the President, while officers of the army, navy, and marine corps occupied seats in the body of the church.

The services were the prescribed funeral services of the Episcopal Church. Dr. Smith was assisted by the Rev. Dr. Randolph H. McKim, rector of the Church of the Epiphany.

The three hymns rendered were sung at the cabled request of Lady Herbert, and are the same as those rendered at the funeral services to-day in Great Britain. The hymns were: "Hark, Hark, My Soul," by Sir Joseph Barnby; "Lead Kindly Light," and "Fight the Good Fight with All Thy Might."

The only deviation from the funeral services prescribed by the Church ritual was the insertion of the name of King Edward in the prayer for the President of the United States.

Owing to unavoidable absence from the city none of Sir Michael Herbert's associate Ambassadors was present at the services, but all of them telegraphed to Mr. Raikes their sincere regrets.

St. John's Church, which was the church home of Sir Michael and Lady Herbert during their residence in Washington, was draped by symbols of mourning. The Ambassador's pew was closed and draped in deep purple, while the pillars on each side of the chancel were hung in purple. Magnificent floral pieces of chrysanthemums, roses, ferns, and cut palms were placed on either side of the altar. The ushers were officers of the army, navy, and marine corps.

JAPAN WATCHING RUSSIA.

Her Statesmen Are Hopeful of Maintaining Peace, but the Populace is Restless.

YOKOHAMA, Oct. 6.—With the approach of Oct. 8, the nominal date for Russia's evacuation of Manchuria, great tension is observable among the Japanese populace, but in diplomatic circles it is reaffirmed that hopefulness prevails of an amicable settlement of the imbroglio between Russia and Japan on the basis of minor concessions by Russia in Korea and Manchuria, though officials do not profess to expect that the evacuation of Manchuria will be effected on the exact date named.

Baron von Rosen, the Russian Minister to Japan, has returned here from a conference with Viceroy Alexieff at Port Arthur, and had a short conference with Baron Komura, the Japanese Foreign Minister, on Oct. 3. Baron Komura has since given out a hopeful interview, but the Japanese Ministers for War and Navy thereafter had long conferences with the Emperor, Marquis Ito, President of the Privy Council, and Viscount Katsu, the Premier, indicating that preparations are going on to meet any eventuality. The fleet and the army are both without question in readiness and large supplies for both the army and navy have been accumulated. The arsenals have been quietly at work for a long time past and the defenses have been minutely inspected.

Popular feeling in Japan is exasperated at Russia's dilatory tactics, and the excitement has been aggravated by the sensational press, which is constantly circulating rumors of fresh Russian aggressions. Many of these are of the most circumstantial character and are calculated to inflame public opinion. The officials deprecate these reports, which it is believed in some quarters emanate from Russian sources with the object of forcing Japan's hand.

The Japanese statesmen remain calm. Japan apparently considers herself capable of dealing with Russia single-handed. It is true that England is supporting Japan strongly at Peking and Seoul, Korea, but it is thought here that England and France desire peace at any price. Germany is ostensibly neutral. The United States is chiefly concerned in her commercial treaty with China to be signed Oct. 8, but the Japanese press claims that America is ready to yield Japan her strong moral support against any unfair encroachments.

In spite of popular irritation it is believed that the Japanese officials will be able to control the jingo element and maintain their present peaceful defensive attitude unless some new and unforeseen event precipitates fresh issues.

Russians Building Forts in Korea?

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—The Tokio correspondent of The Times says seemingly authentic rumors are current there to the effect that Russians are erecting forts and mountings guns at Yongnampho, although the Korean Government persists in refusing to grant them leave.

VENEZUELAN UMPIRE HERE.

Comes to Report Details of Settlement of German Claims.

Brevet Major General Henry M. Duffield, the umpire at the tribunal to adjust the German claims against Venezuela for damages to persons and property that arose during the revolution in Venezuela, arrived here on the steamer Maracaibo yesterday.

He said it had been decided between the Commissioners and himself that the details of the claims and the decision would not be given out for publication until after the decision had been presented to the various Governments.

There were seventy-three claims presented, two were withdrawn, thirty-seven were decided by the Commissioners, and thirty-four were sent to the umpire, Dr. Duffield, for determination. Thirty-four sessions were held.

Dr. Duffield will proceed immediately to Washington in hand in his report.

DECISION AGAINST VENEZUELA.

Tribunal Directs Her to Pay $510,000 to Mexican Claimants.

CARACAS, Venezuela, Oct. 6.—The hearing of the claims of Del Rio Brothers, Mexican capitalists, for money lent to Venezuela in the year 1824, was concluded to-day before the Mexican-Venezuelan mixed tribunal. Señor Ayala, the Spanish Minister at Caracas, and the umpire of the tribunal, condemned Venezuela to pay $510,000, the sum claimed being $670,000.

The decision has caused considerable feeling in Caracas, and the press has begun a violent campaign against Mexicans and the umpire.

APPEAL TO RUSSIAN ARMY.

Manifestoes Call on Officers and Men Not to Fire Upon Striking Countrymen.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—The Paris correspondent of The Times says La Petite République publishes the text of two revolutionary manifestoes addressed respectively to the officers and soldiers of the Russian Army in April and August. The first manifesto refers to the shameless clique governing Russia and urges the officers not to lead their men into a fratricidal war with their countrymen.

The second manifesto dwells especially on the bonds uniting the soldiers with the peasants and workingmen, adding that many of the officers are perfectly conscious of the odious part they are called upon to play, but do not know whether the men sympathise with them, "but, whatever the officer's views, it is not he who aims and fires, but you soldiers. Therefore it depends entirely upon you not to fire."

La Petite République, commenting on these documents, recalls the case of an officer who, during the recent strike at Kieff, instead of giving the command to fire, called upon the men in a few eloquent words not to shoot the strikers.

DISCREDIT MASSACRE REPORTS

Private Cablegrams Received Here Do Not Bear Out Story of Jewish Slaughter at Mohilev.

Three cablegrams received in this city yesterday by private citizens seem to throw some doubt upon the accuracy of the report of the street fight and massacre of 300 Jews at Mohilev-on-Dneiper.

Amdur Brothers are garment makers at 450 Broome Street. Their father, David Amdur, lives at Mohilev-on-Dneiper, and, in response to a cablegram sent Monday by his sons asking what had happened and how he was, replied by the single Russian word Blagopoluchno, which is translated as meaning "everything all right." The same word was sent as answer by a cousin of the Amdurs in Leipsic, to whom also an inquiry as to Mohilev was cabled.

Arnold Kohn, Treasurer of the Central Relief Committee for Jewish Sufferers in Russia, had also sent a telegram to a correspondent in Mohilev-on-Dneiper. He asked for details of the trouble. The reply of the correspondent was this: "Your dispatch not entirely clear. In Mohilev, in the meantime, things are quiet."

Mr. Kohn said the dispatch hardly seemed to him to confirm the story which came from his correspondent in Vienna Monday, and was identical in substance with the press dispatch printed in Sunday's papers. The Amdur Brothers seemed confident that nothing had happened, and were expecting letters within a week.

The Jewish Herald yesterday received the following cablegram from Mohilev, on the River Dneiper:

"Everything quiet until now."

It was sent to the State Bank and was signed by the Minsker Commercial Bank.

BULGARIA SEEKS PEACE.

Proposes That Troops Be Withdrawn from Both Sides of the Frontier.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—The Times's correspondent in Sofia says that, in the hope of avoiding frontier complications, the Bulgarian Government has made certain proposals to the Ottoman Commissioner, leaving no doubt of its sincere desire to avoid a rupture. The Premier proposed that the troops on both sides of the frontier be withdrawn a certain distance to be agreed upon by both Governments. It further offers to demobilize one battalion of Bulgarian troops for every two demobilized at the same time by Turkey. The latter proposal seems eminently fair in view of the great superiority of the Turkish forces.

Should Turkey refuse these proposals, the main responsibility for further serious developments will rest on her. The danger of collisions on the frontier is considerable, owing to the pursuit of refugees by Turks and the indignation of the Bulgarian officers and men at the heartrending spectacles witnessed.

TO EXCAVATE IN BABYLONIA.

CHICAGO, Oct. 6.—The royal edict granting the University of Chicago the right to excavate at Bismya, in Babylonia, has just been issued by the Sultan of Turkey, according to a cablegram received by President Harper. The edict, or "firman," is the result of negotiations carried on at the Porte by President Harper.

The work will be begun at an early date, it was announced, under the supervision of Robert Francis Harper, Professor of Babylonian and Assyrian languages at the university.

SIR THOMAS AT GRANT'S TOMB.

Sir Thomas Lipton went for an automobile ride yesterday afternoon with R. A. C. Smith. In the party were Commodore Robert E. Tod of the Atlantic Yacht Club, Col. D. F. D. Neill, Capt. R. Valentine Webster, and J. C. Wilson, Jr. They rode through Central Park and up Riverside Drive to Grant's Tomb, where Sir Thomas paid his respects to the dead General. The party was admitted to the lower part of the tomb, where lie the bodies of Gen. Grant and Mrs. Grant.

On his return to the Waldorf-Astoria last evening Sir Thomas chatted a few moments with Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, whom he met in the corridor.

Americans Returning from Paris.

PARIS, Oct. 6.—Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Mrs. C. T. Yerkes, and Booker T. Washington will sail for New York on the North German Lloyd steamer Kaiser Wilhelm II. to-morrow from Cherbourg.

ARTIST GETS INJUNCTION

W. de L. Dodge Objects to Having Pictures He Painted Altered.

Says History and Art Standards Would Be Violated by Change in Canvases That Deck a Canadian Hotel.

Justice McCall handed down in the Supreme Court yesterday a decision granting the motion of William de Leftwich Dodge for an injunction against the Allied Arts Company, restraining them from interfering with the paintings in the King Edward Hotel in Toronto, Canada. To artists who heard of the granting of the motion showing that a court recognized the pride of painters in their work and their disinclination to have the standards of art violated, it seemed like a step in advance, no matter what the outcome of the suit may be.

Mr. Dodge last Spring painted under contract four large pictures in the lobby of the King Edward Hotel, the subjects being historical. He did the work for the Allied Arts Company, of which Louis C. Tiffany is a prominent member. When he had finished them, according to the contention of the artist, the Allied Arts Company accepted them.

When, subsequently, the proprietors of the King Edward Hotel saw them they found fault with them. They said they were too sombre in their general effect. They suggested changes. In one of the paintings, for example, in which either Montgomery or Wolfe was reciting a poem to a portion of his troops to inspire them, and in which the sky was dark, they wanted the sky lightened—made blue instead of black. In another instance they wanted the hats removed from the men in the pictures and other radical changes made. It happened that the poem was recited at night, and that there was an equally good reason, according to the painter, for keeping the hats on the men in the other picture.

Dodge being appealed to to make these changes said he could not do it, and for a number of reasons. Primarily, according to his contention, it violated historical accuracy; next, he advanced this argument: He said that he was not a mere decorator, but an artist. He had as proof to back this assertion the fact that he has painted some creditable pictures, prominent among them one which he painted in the dome of the Administration Building at the World's Fair.

He couldn't make the changes, he contended, because if he did his reputation would be ruined. It would be impossible for him to stand in the lobby of the hotel and tell all passers-by that he was not responsible for these abortions of art, nor would the management, in all probability, allow it, and so he would be constantly an object of ridicule to every person who understood the slightest bit about art.

The artist's claim is, of course, against the Allied Arts Company, and in turn they will have to move in the legal steps to be taken against the proprietors of the King Edward Hotel.

The question is very familiar to artists in all lands. In this city several well-known artists have suffered by changes which were ordered in religious subjects in churches, ordered by Trustees who had the right, of course, to order changes made, but who in doing so ordered all standards of art violated.

In the line of literature the same subject had already been thrashed out in the courts—notably in the case of one of Henry James's novels, the end of which was changed by a translator from the sad to the cheerful, in accordance with the popular taste preferring stories to end happily.

NEW ARREST IN LAMAR CASE.

Thompson, Said to Have Hired "Monk" Eastman to Assault Coachman, Caught in Catskill.

Inspector McClusky said yesterday that he had been notified of the arrest of Herbert Thompson of this city, who is wanted by Sheriff Strong of Monmouth County, N. J., in connection with the assault on Patrick McMahon, the coachman of David Lamar, the broker.

"Thompson," the Inspector said, "is the man to whom we believe Lamar went in a saloon at Forty-first Street and Seventh Avenue, and asked if he would commit the assault on the coachman. Thompson, it is said, answered, 'I won't do it, but I'll get some one who will.' He and Lamar then drove downtown to the east side, where 'Monk' Eastman and the other men were engaged.

"I was notified by Sheriff Strong some time ago that he wanted Thompson, and I sent out my men to look for him. We finally traced him to Catskill, N. Y. We notified the police there, and yesterday they arrested him. Sheriff Strong is now in Catskill waiting to get requisition papers. Though Thompson did not commit the actual assault, under the law he is equally guilty, having been a party to the act."

DENOUNCES WILLIAM O'BRIEN.

Dublin Paper Attacks Him for His Autocratic Attitude in Irish Politics.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—The Times's Dublin correspondent says The Daily Independent, in a review of William O'Brien's autocratic attitude in Irish political affairs, says O'Brien persisted in expelling the Irish party in the teeth of a letter of protest addressed to him by the Catholic Archbishop of Dublin.

It says the Archbishop was restrained from attending the rowdy convention, which practiced treason against Ireland, to utter a protest, only by reason of consideration for the dignity of his sacred office.

ROYAL WEDDING IN GERMANY.

Civil Marriage of Prince Andrew of Greece and Princess Alice of Battenberg at Darmstadt.

DARMSTADT, Oct. 6.—The civil marriage of Prince Andrew of Greece and Princess Alice of Battenberg was celebrated here at noon to-day.

The King of Greece and Prince Louis of Battenberg, father of the bride, acted as witnesses at the wedding.

The ceremony took place at the Old Palace in the presence of a glittering assemblage of 200 sovereigns, Princes, diplomats, and Cabinet Ministers. Dr. Glassing, a state official, performed the ceremony. The church services take place to-morrow in the Castle Chapel, first according to the Evangelical and then in accordance with the Greek Church rites.

The Czar and Czarina, who were the leading personages at to-day's wedding, have frequently been seen during the last few days in the shops here making purchases. The Czar's gift to the bride is valued at a million rubles. ($500,000.) The bride received precious gifts from other guests. One Frankfort jeweler received orders for jewelry in connection with the wedding value at $250,000.

Brigands Attack a Caravansery.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—The Times's correspondent at Tangier says Raisuli, with a party of armed brigands, attacked a Government caravansery twenty miles from Tangier, carrying off a great number of cattle, many belonging to Europeans.

Asiatic Labor in the Rand.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—The Johannesburg correspondent of The Standard declares that the introduction of Asiatic labor on the Rand is now assured.

BEQUESTS TO CHARITIES.

Mrs. Mary P. Lewis Also Remembered Her Hoboken Church in Her Will.

The will of Mrs. Mary P. Lewis, a daughter of the late Edwin A. Stevens of Hoboken, and widow of Col. Edwin P. C. Lewis, at one time Minister to Portugal, was filed yesterday for probate with Surrogate Lillis, at Jersey City. Edwin A. S. Stevens and Charles M. Chapin are named as executors.

There are small legacies to all the servants, $5,000 to Christ Hospital and $2,000 to St. Katherine's Home, Jersey City; $10,000 to Trinity Episcopal Church, Hoboken; $5,000 to Charles T. A. McCormick, and $15,000 to Lucy, his wife.

The residue of the estate, estimated to be worth $1,000,000, is divided equally between the six children of deceased.

MRS. J. N. GALLATIN DIVORCED.

Wife Obtains Decree—Trouble Came on Their Honeymoon While in Scotland.

On the findings of Referee Thomas F. Donnelly, Justice Scott, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, granted an interlocutory decree of absolute divorce to Pauline C. Gallatin from James Nicholson Gallatin.

The couple were married on June 19, 1902, and while in the Highlands of Scotland on their honeymoon had some trouble, the nature of which has never been disclosed, but Mrs. Gallatin returned to her mother. Mr. Gallatin is a grandson of Albert Gallatin, who was once Secretary of the Treasury.

Mrs. Gallatin was Miss Pauline M. Cory, a daughter of Mrs. David Cory of this city, and was noted for her ability as an amateur actress, being a member of the fashionable Comedy Club. She and Mr. Gallatin had been engaged, but the engagement was broken. Then followed his engagement to Edna Wallace Hopper, which also was broken, and later he again became engaged to Miss Cory and a secret marriage was solemnized. On the eve of Mrs. Cory's departure for Europe with her daughter Mrs. Gallatin broke the news of her wedding, and her decision to remain with her husband. Soon after that Mr. Gallatin took his bride to Europe, and it was while there that Mrs. Gallatin left him to rejoin her mother.

THIRTEEN STEAMSHIPS ARRIVE.

Eligible List Drawn Upon to Help Out Overwhelmed Customs Officials.

The customs officials yesterday had the difficult problem of looking after thirteen steamships at one time. Never before have so many ships docked simultaneously in the records of the Customs House. Every day officer was called upon, and then there were so few in comparison to the number of passengers arriving that thirty men had to be taken from the eligible list and put to work.

Of the 320 men in the force at work, 200 were assigned to look after the baggage and the remaining number were detailed to take passes at the head of the piers, and to see that each piece of baggage was inspected before leaving the pier.

William O. Cloye, who for thirty years has been an Inspector, was yesterday appointed Deputy Surveyor to take the place of Deputy Surveyor Bishop, who has gone away on Government business.

FATHER O'FLYNN DISCHARGED.

Judge Foster Decides Priest Did Not Mean to Defy the Court.

Judge Foster, in the Court of General Sessions, yesterday discharged the Rev. D. P. O'Flynn, rector of St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church in Sixth Avenue, who had not only failed to respond to a subpoena, but had torn up the paper, and was, therefore, arraigned on a charge of contempt of court.

"I regret very much that this matter should have come to the attention of the court," said Judge Foster, "but there is no doubt that you were properly served with a subpoena to appear before this court. At the time I issued the attachment I did not know that you were a holy father, but it would have made no difference if I had. I once was served with a subpoena, and I had to adjourn court. In this case the fundamental principle is the evil intent. There seems to have been none in your case."

Father O'Flynn was subpoenaed to testify to one of the marriages of one Michael Gallagher, who was convicted of bigamy.

NO TIDINGS OF MISS CONNORS.

But Her Uncle Has Faith That She Has Wandered Into Safe Hands.

The relatives and friends of Miss Clara Connors, once a famous pianiste, who traveled through Europe, but has since become demented, and who disappeared mysteriously while at luncheon with her uncle in First Avenue on Sunday last, have not received the slightest clue as to her whereabouts, although nearly every hospital and charitable institution in the city has been visited.

Her uncle, Louis Palmer, head of a conservatory of music at Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, whom the young woman eluded last Sunday, was seen last night, and said that his three days' search for his niece had been utterly in vain.

"She had no money when she disappeared," said Prof. Palmer, "and on this account I cannot but believe that she has been taken in by some good Samaritan or other who had found her wandering on the street, and I feel reasonably sure that sooner or later she will be able to give some account of herself and I will be looked up."

FLAT LIKE DEPARTMENT STORE.

Variety of Goods, Worth $4,000, Found in It—Four Arrests Made.

Bolts of silk, tulle, and other fabrics, costly bric-a-brac, gloves, and fancy goods to a total value of about $4,000, together with four prisoners, were captured in a raid on a second-floor flat at 324 East Fifteenth Street just before daylight yesterday morning by Detective Sergts. Valiely, Cronin, Hennessey, Collins, and Kerr, who believe the place to have been a shoplifter's lair.

The detectives lay concealed in the hallway just outside of the door of the flat all Monday night, waiting for the occupants to return. They came together and were arrested.

They said they were Emanuel Freentillo and wife, Mamie, each twenty-four years old; Alice Gumpaiser, twenty-one years old, and Emanuel Amalado y Peres, twenty-nine years old. All are Cubans, who reached the city but a fortnight ago. They were well but quietly dressed.

Magistrate Mayo, in the Jefferson Market Court, held them in $1,000 each for examination.

ALDERMEN FOR CANALS.

Board Indorses $101,000,000 Bond Issue—Arranging for Bridge Opening.

At a meeting of the Board of Aldermen yesterday afternoon Aldermen Holley, Wentz, Brenner, McInnes, and Devlin and the Borough Presidents of Manhattan and Brooklyn were appointed a committee to make arrangements for the formal opening of the new Williamsburg bridge. It is expected to be ready by Dec. 1.

Alderman Timothy P. Sullivan introduced a resolution that the board indorse the proposed issuance of $101,000,000 of State bonds for canal improvement. The resolution was adopted. Sullivan severely arraigned the "private concerns," "railroad combinations," &c., which "are unjustly discriminating against the commerce of the City of New York."

Nephew Disputes Wife's Identification.

Michael Yerkes, who came from Kansas, at the request of his aunt, Mrs. Michael Neely of Philadelphia, to see whether her indentification of the body found in the Hudson River off Hoboken Thursday as that of her husband was correct, visited the Morgue in Hoboken yesterday, and declared the body was not McNeely's. His uncle was not more than 5 feet 8 inches high. The body in the Morgue is that of a man considerably over 6 feet tall.

Cabman Stricken—Bible in Hand.

John Hast, forty-five years old, a cabdriver of 411 East Fifty-second Street, who had a stand at Forty-second Street and Fifth Avenue, was sitting on the box of his cab yesterday afternoon reading a pocket edition of the Bible, when he was stricken with heart disease and he fell unconscious to the street. He died a few minutes after arriving at the Flower Hospital.

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Everything necessary for Kitchen, Laundry, Dining Room, Library, Pantry, Hall, Bath and Stable. Cutlery, Cooking Utensils, Crockery, China and Glass. Fire Sets, Andirons and Fenders. Home-cleaning Articles.

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THE "WILKE"

Glass-lined Refrigerators

Orders by mail receive prompt and careful attention.

LEWIS & CONGER,

130 and 132 West 42d Street and 135 West Forty-first St., New York. Between Sixth Avenue and Broadway.

ELLIS ISLAND INVESTIGATION.

President of W. C. T. U. Complains of Dismissal of Women Inspectors.

The commission appointed by President Roosevelt to examine into conditions at Ellis Island met again yesterday afternoon, in the office of ex-District Attorney Eugene A. Philbin. A number of complaints were heard, the chief one being from Mrs. Margaret Ellis. As President of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Mrs. Ellis was instrumental in securing the appointment of five women Immigration Inspectors, to prevent, if possible, the bringing over of young girls from Europe for immoral purposes here. The women were dismissed, after a three months' trial, and Mrs. Ellis wants to know why. She brought with her to the hearing Miss Josepha Lassoe, one of the discharged Inspectors.

Mrs. Ellis told about the difficulties she had in convincing others that her plan was a good one. She was spurred to do something, she said, when she read that 120 young girls, all immigrants, had been arrested in a raid on some disorderly resorts in Philadelphia. "Commissioner Williams told me," she said, "that men were better able than women to detect immigrants of this kind, but it was not that so much that we wished to do as it was to protect the innocent. I went down on the revenue cutter one day and boarded the French liner La Bretagne. I saw the need of women to guard the interests of these helpless ones, and I saw what a gentlewoman could do with those French girls."

Miss Lassoe supplemented the contention of Mrs. Ellis by a letter she had been rejected plan by giving some illustrations of the work done by the women Inspectors.

Charles D. Bramhall complained to the commission that the firm of Reed & Bramhall, of which he was a member, had bid lowest for the food privilege at Ellis Island, but their bid had been rejected. They offered to supply the specified food for 18 cents a day, while the bid of Hudgins & Dumar, who got the contract, was 30 cents a day.

The members of the commission are Arthur Von Briesen, E. A. Philbin, Thomas W. Hynes, Lee K. Frankel, and Ralph Trautmann. It will meet again to-day.

JOHNSTON CASE ADJOURNED.

Subpoenas Obtained by Counsel of Woman Accused of Embezzlement.

The examination of Mrs. Marie Layton Johnston, wife of the Fifth Avenue dentist, who is accused of larceny of upward of $50,000 from the United States Playing Card Company of Cincinnati during her services with the New York branch of the company as bookkeeper, came up yesterday before Magistrate Pool in the Jefferson Market Court, but was adjourned until 2:30 o'clock to-day.

Lawyer Leo Kersburg, attorney for Mrs. Johnston, obtained from Magistrate Pool two blank subpoenas to be served preparatory for the hearing to-day.

He refused to state whom the subpoenas were intended for. It was rumored, however, that officials connected with the Playing Card Company would be summoned to tell what they knew about Mrs. Johnston's dealings with the company.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—A barometric depression of marked intensity is central over the Valley of the Red River of the North. This disturbance will move eastward during to-morrow, attended by rain and dangerous squalls over the lake region and the Ohio Valley, and will be followed by clearing weather and a decided fall in temperature in the State of Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valley. By night the rain area will reach the Middle and Northern Atlantic States.

The temperature is above the seasonal average generally over the Eastern and Southern districts, and has fallen 6 to 10 degrees below the normal in the Upper Missouri Valley and the Northern Rocky Mountain districts.

Storm warnings are displayed on the Great Lakes.

On the New England and Middle Atlantic Coasts the winds will increase from the southeast and become high by to-morrow night; on the South Atlantic Coast fresh east to southeast winds will prevail. On the Gulf Coast the winds will be fresh south, shifting to southwest; on the upper lakes high southerly winds will be followed by northwest gales, and on the lower lakes the wind will be high from the south, with dangerous squalls and shifting to northwest in the afternoon.

Steamships departing to-morrow for European ports will have increasing east to southeast winds and partly cloudy weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY.

New England—Partly cloudy Wednesday; rain Wednesday night and Thursday; cooler Thursday, increasing southeast winds.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Partly cloudy Wednesday, with rain in north and west portions; Thursday rain and cooler; increasing southeast winds.

District of Columbia, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia—Partly cloudy Wednesday; rain and cooler Wednesday night and Thursday; increasing southeast to south winds.

Eastern New York—Partly cloudy Wednesday, with rain in the interior; Thursday rain, followed by clearing and colder; clearing southeast winds.

New Jersey—Partly cloudy Wednesday; rain and cooler; Thursday increasing southeast winds.

North Carolina and South Carolina—Partly cloudy Wednesday and Thursday, with rain and cooler in the interior Thursday; fresh east winds.

Western Pennsylvania, Western New York, and West Virginia—Rain Wednesday; clearing and cooler Thursday; high south winds and squalls.

North Dakota and South Dakota—Fair in west, clearing and cooler in the central and eastern portions Wednesday; Thursday fair.

Minnesota—Rain, followed by clearing and colder Wednesday; Thursday fair; high northwest winds.

LOCAL FORECAST—Partly cloudy; southeast winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau.—Tuesday.		
	1902.	1903.	1903.
6 A. M.	65	68	68
9 A. M.	61	65	65
12 M.	62	66	70
3 P. M.	64	68	72
6 P. M.	65	60	74
9 P. M.	63	67	69
12 P. M.	59	63	67
	57	64	65

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 258 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows: Printing House Square, 66¾. Weather Bureau, 67. Corresponding date 1902, 62. Corresponding date for last twenty-five years, 66.

The thermometer registered 66 degrees at 6 A. M. and the same at 3 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 69 degrees at 4 P. M. and the minimum 65 degrees at 9 A. M. The humidity was 82 per cent. at 6 A. M. and the same at 3 P. M.

Saks & Company

Broadway, 33d to 34th Street

For Wednesday and Thursday.

An Important Sale of

Shirts, Scarfs and Bathrobes

At Almost One-Half Their True Value.

Do not let the prices influence your judgment of the quality of the things offered here—that would be an injustice. They are of the finest fabrics in weaves and designs which anticipate the season. The prices are about one-half the actual value of the garments.

Men's Shirts of an excellent quality printed Madras in the season's newest patterns, well fashioned and finished, hand laundered, plaited or plain bosom, detached cuffs.

Values $1.50 and $2.00. Special at 95c

Men's Bath Robes of Turkish toweling, medium or heavy weight, cut long and generous, excellent patterns and colorings.

Value $5.00. Special at $3.00

Men's Scarfs of silk, in new designs, folded or open square, convertible into ascot, once-over or four-in-hand style. The variety includes medium and dark colorings as well as the black self figured and white self figured effects.

Value $1.00. Special at 50c

To-Measure Tailoring for Men.

We have a Tailoring Shop, which in conduct and product ranks with the best of them. It has a force of designers and tailors who are as clever as those of which the most exclusive tailoring establishment can boast. They are at your service. We are in a position to provide suits and coats of the very highest grade, for which the average tailor would charge you from fifty to ninety dollars, at thirty-eight to seventy dollars. Our specialty is a suit of excellent fabric, silk lined, expressing the highest possibilities of the tailor's craft, At $48.00

McCLENAHAN 1861

To make folks better acquainted with our new store and perfect footwear for men and women, we will sell at great reductions during this month.

French Calf, strictly hand-made, always sold for 7.50, now 5.50

Patent leather and vici kid, at reduced prices.

We also have some odd lots, not all sizes in each kind, every size is represented, which we will sell at interesting prices.

Perfect Footwear Greatly Reduced.

Wm. McClenahan & Co.,
25 West 34th Street.
At 23d St. and 4th Ave. for 30 Years.

TOP COATS

A Top Coat is the season's first necessity—next, of course, to a new Hat.

We have the kind of Top Coats you ought to have.

$10 to $30

Headwear, Neckwear and Underwear to go with them as the season advances.

Our New Catalogue is ready. Take a copy home to your boy. He may win one of the prizes offered.

Browning·King·&·Co

COOPER SQUARE WEST (Opposite Cooper Union).
BROOKLYN—FULTON ST. AT DEKALB AVE.

Wallach's Togs

830, 862 Columbus Av.
225, 240, 242 Bowery
649 Eighth Av.
Third Av., cor. 123d
240 West 125th St.

Open Evenings.

BE it Gloves
or Cravats
or Shirts
or Underwear
our Fall Furnishings
are as fresh, timely
and *good* as our
Hats. And based on
our Hat Price plan.
$5 worth
of Style
$3 worth
of Quality $1.90

(Opera Hats from Paris, $5.00.)

The Coward Good Sense Shoe

FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

There's many a slip twixt the foot and the fit.

The shoe that slips forward at every step is tiresome to wear.

The "Coward" Shoe never slips.

It holds the foot firmly at the waist and instep, and supports the arch.

The "Coward" never tires the foot.

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JAMES S. COWARD,
262-274 Greenwich St., near Warren St., N.Y.
Mail Orders Filled.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

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Three city stores offering service of the highest character at ordinary cost.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.

A free demonstration of the Kodak Developing Machine at the 23d Street store, Friday, this week, 12 to 4 o'clock.

E. B. Meyrowitz

104 East 23d St., near 4th Ave.
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Charges reasonable; estimates furnished.

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POSTAL OFFENDERS TO GO

Besides Those Indicted Many Will Be Dismissed.

Aftermath of the Investigation Which is Dreaded in the Department as Much as the Preliminary Steps.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—There is an aftermath of the Post Office investigation which is dreaded as much in the department as anything that has gone before. This is the weeding out of a considerable number of persons who have committed minor offenses and misdemeanors, which make it necessary to dismiss them from office.

These cases are not of sufficient importance to become newspaper material, and represent what is supposed to be going on in all the executive departments more or less. One of the offenses is the falsification of expense accounts, and it is said that quite a number of officials have done this.

Two months ago Charles Hedges, the Superintendent of City Delivery Service, was dismissed, and at the time, in a statement which he made in defend the practice of putting in items for expense when none was incurred, he claimed that there were twenty-five other men in the department who had done the same thing, and he supposed the practice was going on all the time. The twenty-five have not been discovered, although 300 sharp clerks are employed in auditing Post Office Department accounts.

It is said among employes of the Rural Free Delivery and the City Free Delivery that there was at one time a good deal of this falsification of expense accounts among the field officials under A. W. Machen, but a severe inquiry into the charge has not produced any light on the matter.

Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Bristow has had several Inspectors examine vouchers covering several years of service in various branches of field work, and he will devote a considerable part of his report to the subject and offer recommendations for the correction of the evil. Mr. Bristow is trying to finish his report before the trials of the persons indicated shall begin. It is stated that it will make 350 pages of typewritten copy with about 300 words to the page.

POSTAL DEFICIT, $4,560,044.

Less by a Million Than Was Expected—Business Passes Billion-Dollar Mark.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—Henry A. Castle, Auditor for the Post Office Department, to-day completed the trial balance for the fourth quarter of the year, which allows a final announcement of the income and outgo of the entire postal service for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903. The footings are as follows:

Expenditures, $133,734,487; receipts, $133,294,443; deficit, $4,560,044.

The total financial transactions of the postal service for the year, including the money order system, are $1,035,731,408, thus for the first time passing the billion-dollar mark. Compared with last year's figures the aggregates are:

Increase in expenditures, $13,975,271; increase in receipts, $12,876,398; increase in financial transactions, $122,506,172.

During the six years of the Auditor's incumbency the aggregate financial transactions which have been audited and settled in the bureau amount to $5,000,000,000.

The Postmaster General calls attention to the fact that the deficit is more than $1,000,000 below the estimate of what it would be made a year ago. That estimate was $5,602,227, whereas the actual figures are $4,560,044.

NEW MOVE BY BEAVERS.

Questions Government's Right to Bring Indictments in Separate Districts.

George W. Beavers, the indicted postal official, yesterday resorted to habeas corpus proceedings to ascertain whether the Government was not exceeding its authority in causing indictments to be returned against him in two separate Federal districts, Brooklyn and Washington.

It is impossible, according to the contention of Mr. Seabury, Beavers's counsel, for the Government to legally remove the accused man to two separate districts at one and the same time, and it is therefore contended that the hearings can be legal in but one case—that of the first indictment found in Brooklyn. Judge Holt made the writ returnable on Oct. 9, the same date when United States District Attorney Youngs, Miss Wrenn, and Inspector Little are to appear before the Judge and show cause why they should not be in contempt of court in disobeying the subpoenas issued by United States Commissioner Hitchcock in the Beavers case.

TEST OF PARKS'S STRENGTH.

If Stonecutters Decide to Continue to Support Him, Employers May Order Shut-Down.

The question as to whether the influence of Samuel J. Parks still retains its vitality will be put to the test to-night at a general meeting of the Journeymen Stonecutters' Union. That is one of the few organizations of skilled trades which are still standing by the Housesmiths and Bridgemen's Union. The union has practically a monopoly of the stone-cutting trade, and has an ironclad agreement with the employers.

The union is at present carrying out a series of strikes against individual contractors to force the discharge of members of the new unions formed under the auspices of the Employers' Association, especially the Housesmiths' Union of New York.

The Stonecutters' Union was ready to drop the fight before Parks came back from Kansas City, and the meeting between the employers and representatives of the union which took place at the Building Trades' Club on Monday, was called for the purpose of reaching a settlement. Parks, however, had a talk with the representatives of the union before this meeting took place, and the result was that no settlement was reached.

In case the union to-night decides to continue the fight the Board of Governors of the Employers' Association will vote on the question of a general shut down in this class of work until the stonecutters come to terms.

"LIMITED EDITION" DISPUTE.

Thomas W. Olcott Stops Payment for Costly Barrie Volumes and Wants Money Refunded.

Barrie editions of famous authors, which have had a wide vogue, and the methods employed to sell them were attacked in the City Court yesterday before Judge Conlan and a jury, when Thomas W. Olcott, Secretary of the Union Street Railway Company, and a cousin of President Frederic P. Olcott of the Central Trust Company, was sued for $500 on a promissory note, which he had given in payment for the books. He put in a counter claim for $1,212.50 cash, which he had already paid on account of his subscriptions. Elegant bound volumes in great profusion were piled high upon a table before the jury box, and John V. Bouvier, Jr., who appeared for Mr. Olcott, said that they would be their own state witnesses. It was agreed by both sides that no charge of fraud was made, the proceedings turning upon the meaning of the words "limited edition."

Mr. Olcott, seeking to get together a rare and valuable library, bought nearly 200 volumes, of what were called "limited editions," through the Barrie canvassers. He testified that he understood from them that after a stipulated number had been printed the plates would be destroyed and the type distributed, and that no more books of the style and typography would issue. He had been buying from the agents upon that understanding for about two years, he said, and only doubted the value of his purchases early this spring, when in the book stalls he came across books printed from the same plates as his own, bearing the imprint of Dodge, Birchard & Co., and otherwise differing from his books in matters only of the smallest detail, which were offered to the public at one-third of even a smaller proportion of the prices he had contracted to pay. He purchased numbers of these books and they were laid beside the others and will be taken to the jury room by the jurors when they retire to-day.

Lawyer Corey, for the Barries, produced nine out of twelve original contracts signed by Mr. Olcott and read from them clauses such as this: "Printed on vellum and limited to 500 copies," or "on Japan paper limited to 1,000 copies." He cited that nothing was said about the disposition of the plates and type. He also read this paragraph: "No other conditions or representations other than here printed shall be binding upon either the purchaser or publisher."

Mr. Olcott testified that when he found his library discredited he tendered it to the Barries and demanded his money back, but the suit was the result. The Barrie editions are published in Philadelphia, but James R. Barrie of 236 Broadway of the New York office of the firm, took the stand and identified the books sold to Mr. Olcott, and admitted the similarity between them and the cheaper volumes. The case will be concluded this morning.

Among the interested spectators was ex-Assistant District Attorney Alfred Lauterbach, son of Edward Lauterbach, who said that his father had been a heavy investor in Barrie editions.

FIGHTS SMITH RECEIVERSHIP.

Shipbuilding Company's Case Before United States Court of Appeals in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 6.—Argument was heard by the United States Court of Appeals in this city to-day on the appeal of the United States Shipbuilding Company from a decision of Judge Kirkpatrick of the New Jersey United States Circuit Court appointing James Smith, Jr., receiver of the shipbuilding company. Judge Kirkpatrick on June 30 last, on petition of Roland R. Conklin and three other stockholders of the company, adjudged the shipbuilding company insolvent and placed the affairs of the company in the hands of a receiver.

The shipbuilding concern in its petition to-day states that the four complainants own one-fifth of 1 per cent. of the outstanding stock of the company, and that, notwithstanding they brought the pending suit on behalf of all the stockholders, not a single other stockholder has joined in the suit. On the contrary, the petition says, in opposition were represented $8,295,000 first mortgage bonds, $10,000,000 collateral and mortgage bonds, $14,084,000 of preferred stock, and $19,010,000 of common stock.

The appeal is based on eleven assignments of error against the New Jersey court. Most of the alleged errors are based on the claim that the New Jersey court was without jurisdiction. The last assigned is that no proper cause was shown for the appointment of a receiver and that irreparable harm will result and that no necessity exists for the appointment of a receiver.

The bill upon which the receiver was appointed charged that through "reckless mismanagement the company's Directors have made it hopelessly insolvent, and that a scheme was devised between Charles M. Schwab and Lewis Nixon before the organization of the company, by which the former should acquire the shares of the Bethlehem Steel Company for nothing and sell them to the ship concern at an enormous profit." The petition also charged that at the time the bill was filed Schwab "was trying, with the aid of the ship company's Directors, to acquire all the company's properties for nothing."

The ship company, after denying all these allegations, asked that the order of Judge Kirkpatrick appointing Mr. Smith receiver be revoked.

Decision was reserved.

LAKE SUPERIOR CO.'S AFFAIRS.

Sale of Collateral Held by Speyer & Co. Postponed—Reorganization Plan Agreed To.

The sale of the collateral which Speyer & Co. hold as security for the $5,050,000 loan advanced to the Consolidated Lake Superior Company, set down for to-morrow, has been postponed for a week. This statement was made last night by P. Fred Rothermel, Jr., who is one of the attorneys for the stockholders of the company.

This result was arrived at after a conference which lasted all yesterday afternoon, and in which the various interests concerned were all represented. The meeting was held in the office of Guthrie, Cravath & Henderson, the attorneys for Speyer & Co., and there were also present Mr. Rothermel, Samuel M. Clement, Jr., of Philadelphia, and John R. Dos Passos, who is associated with them as counsel for the stockholders, and Receiver John G. Carruth.

Mr. Rothermel obtained the postponement of the sale from Oct. 1 until Oct. 8 on the condition that the $250,000 due the workmen for wages be paid. That would remove the prior lien on the Speyer loan of $5,050,000. Receiver Carruth issued a call on the stockholders for the payment of 50 cents a share to discharge this obligation, but at that time a protective committee opposed the plan.

A second committee of stockholders indorsed the scheme, but as the payment was voluntary, the appearance of opposition militated against the success of the plan. Finally, however, the opposing committee was prevailed upon to use its influence in favor of the plan. The time expired at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and it was then announced that $23,000 of the $250,000 had been collected up to that hour.

The reorganization plan announced last week has been agreed to by all the interests concerned. The $8,000,000 which it is proposed to raise provides payment, first, of the loan; second, the floating debt and interest, and, third, the working capital. Five million dollars of the sum will be bonds, and the stockholders will be assessed for $3,000,000.

THEY WILL NEED NEW COATS.

Montreal People Buy Garments Made of Scrap Fur—Taken In by Advertisements.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Oct. 6.—A new scandal has been sprung on the Montreal public, and several arrests will probably have taken place before noon to-morrow. Another result will be that several people who had bought coats for the Winter will have to get new coats or go cold.

Advertisements were inserted early in the Summer in the local papers stating that a lady going South would sell a Persian lamb coat worth $125 for $55. The frequency of these advertisements attracted attention, and it was found that the coats were made of small bits of fur given away by furriers. These were put together, as many as twenty-five pieces entering into four inches of fur surface. Many coats were sold, and warrants have been issued for those engaged in making and disposing of the coats.

Robbed, He Says, in His Own Hallway.

Cornelius Falvey of 534 West Fifty-third Street last night caused the arrest of Cornelius Mooney of the same adress, charging that on Saturday night the latter knocked him down and relieved him of $20 and a revolver. Falvey says he purchased some whisky for his sick wife on Saturday night. On his return Mooney asked him for a drink, he says, and he was on the point of giving it to him when the gas in the hall was turned out and he was knocked down. Mooney and some confederates kicked and robbed him.

Schoolship Graduating Exercises.

The annual graduation exercises of the Schoolship St. Mary's were held last night on board the ship at the foot of East Twenty-fourth Street. Addresses were made by City Superintendent of Schools William H. Maxwell, Capt. William G. Shackford, on behalf of the Merchant Marine of New York, Henry A. Rodgers, President of the Board of Education; Capt. J. N. Miller, Chairman of the Council of the Chamber of Commerce on Nautical Schools, and James Weir, Chairman of the Executive Committee on Nautical Schools of the Board of Education, who presided at the exercises. The valedictorian was E. H. Brainard.

Texas Cotton Crop Exceeds Last Year's.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Oct. 6.—Col. George H. Walton, the agricultural statistician expert of the State Department of Agriculture, said to-day that, notwithstanding the great deterioration of the cotton crop during the past few weeks, the yield in Texas will exceed that of last year. According to Col. Walton's figures, the deterioration of the crop during the past thirty days amounts to about 20 per cent.

SENATOR T. C. PLATT'S WEDDING

Will Take Place on Oct. 15—Mrs. Lillian T. Janeway of Washington His Bride-to-Be.

United States Senator Thomas Collier Platt and Mrs. Lillian T. Janeway of Washington are to be married on Oct. 15. The news was given out at Senator Platt's office, at 49 Broadway, where it was said that the wedding would be very quiet, and that invitations would only be issued to the immediate relatives and closest personal friends of the contracting parties, some of whom had known of the engagement for a considerable time. Senator Platt will almost immediately go on to Washington to attend the extraordinary session of Congress, which President Roosevelt is expected to call for Nov. 9.

Mrs. Janeway is well known in Washington. She is the widow of Dr. Theodore Janeway, a nephew of Dr. Edward G. Janeway. Her husband died six years ago. She has one daughter. She owns a beautiful home at 1,814 I Street, but her house is at present under lease to Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Charles Hallam Keep, and Senator Platt has taken accommodations for his pride and himself at the Arlington for the Winter.

Senator Platt, who has just passed his seventieth birthday, has been a widower since Feb. 13, 1901, when his first wife, who was his cousin, Ellen Lucy Barstow, died after a long and happy domestic career. There are three sons by this marriage—Edward T. Platt, Treasurer of the United States Express Company, of which Senator Platt is President; Frank H. Platt of the law firm of Boardman, Platt & Soley, and Henry R. Platt, Vice President of the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland.

In remarrying, Senator Platt is following in the footsteps of his colleague, United States Senator Chauncey M. Depew, who married Miss May Palmer at Nice, France, Dec. 27, 1901.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—The announcement of the approaching marriage of Senator Thomas C. Platt of New York to Mrs. Lillian T. Janeway of this city is only a surprise to Washington society, inasmuch as the engagement has been rumored and denied by both Mr. Platt and Mrs. Janeway for the past two years.

Mrs. Janeway, who is the widow of Dr. Theodore Janeway of New York, came to Washington some four years ago to accept a clerkship in the Congressional Library.

Last year, shortly after resigning her position in the library, Mrs. Janeway built a handsome home, 1,414 I Street.

She is a handsome woman of brunette type, some twenty-five years the junior of her future husband, and is well known to Senator Platt's friends, having been a frequent guest at the Oriental Hotel, Brighton Beach, for several Summers. In the Winter of 1902 Mrs. Janeway was one of a party of friends accompanying Senator Platt to Florida and Cuba.

Senator Platt has been a widower since February, 1901. His wife's death took place at the Arlington Hotel in this city.

A 25 PER CENT. CURTAILMENT.

Agreement That Has Been Reached by Committee of Blast Furnace Interests.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 6.—At a meeting held late to-day of the committee appointed by the blast furnace operators of the Central West a week ago to consider the question of restricting the output of iron to the market requirements, it was decided to order a suspension of 25 per cent. of the capacity for the last quarter of the year. The original proposition was to cut it down by 33 1-3 per cent.

The Southern blast furnace operators, with headquarters in Birmingham, Ala., with a capacity of over 1,300,000 tons, will co-operate with the Northern furnace operators to prevent an overproduction of iron, and will suspend operations to about the same extent.

There was represented at the last meeting 80 per cent. of the furnace interests in the Pittsburg, Mahoning and Shenango Valleys, Cleveland, and Wheeling districts, and all will be bound by the agreement to close their furnaces for a period that will keep down production for the rest of the year by 25 per cent.

According to estimates based on the production in the first half of the year, the shutting down movement will restrict production for the three months by about 500,000 tons.

ALABAMA PLANTS RESUME WORK

Central Foundry and Tennessee Coal and Iron Companies Again in Operation.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 6.—The Central Foundry Company resumed operation to-day in its sanitary pipe plant at Bessemer, after an idleness caused by the accumulating of stock. Orders are sufficient now to operate the plant continuously for some time.

The Tennessee Coal and Iron Railroad Company relighted the fires in the Open Hearth steel plant at Ensley to-day after a short shut-down. Several industries, stimulated by the last reduction in the price of raw materials have resumed operations, including a number of pipe plants.

CAR WORKS AGAIN OPERATE.

After Week's Partial Shut-Down a Pennsylvania Company Resumes Work.

BUTLER, Penn., Oct. 6.—The Standard Steel Car Works of this city resumed operations in full to-day, with a force of over 3,000 men, after a week's partial shut-down on account of being unable to get enough trucks to mount cars already built.

The yards and buildings were filled with unmounted cars until the arrival of trainloads of trucks relieved the situation. An addition has been built to the factory, and the working force will shortly be increased by 1,500 men.

TIN PLATE WORKS SHUT DOWN.

Demmler Plant, at McKeesport, Penn., Closed for Indefinite Period.

McKEESPORT, Penn., Oct. 6.—At 4 o'clock to-day the last turn at the Demmler Tin Plate Works was made, and the mills have been closed for an indefinite period.

A few days ago all the mills, with the exception of Mills 9, 10, and 11, were closed without notice to the men, but it was expected that the other three mills would be kept running. To-day, however, the order came to shut them down also, and the men were notified not to report to-morrow.

The officials in the place say that the shut-down is for the purpose of making repairs, and that it probably will not be of long duration.

ELECTRIC GONGS ON 'CHANGE.

They Will Hereafter Warn Brokers of Approaching Close of Business.

Further proof of the new regime which Chairman Talbert has inaugurated on the Stock Exchange came in a couple of happenings of the day yesterday. The first was an official announcement that a system of electric gongs in future would warn brokers of the approaching close and actual close of the day's business, replacing the somewhat antiquated scheme brought over from the old Exchange, whereby two husky boys beat mightily upon Chinese gongs for fifteen seconds before the Chairman's gavel stopped trading.

Now the procedure will include the ringing of a preparatory gong at 2:45 and another sharp on the tick of 3. That the order means business will be testified to by a number of brokers who have felt the disciplinary power of the Chairman in recent times.

There was one member yesterday who had present occasion to feel the discipline that now rules on 'Change. It appears that Chairman Talbert has a habit of using a pair of opera glasses that he may better keep watch on the doings on the big floor. The member in question believed it would be a good scheme to emulate the example of the presiding officer. He mounted a chair, made impromptu opera glasses out of his hands, and scanned the room. It was unfortunate that the chairman was scanning the room at the same time and had opportunity to take in the performance, after which the member on the chair paid a five-dollar fine.

Pleads Guilty of Embezzlement.

SIOUX CITY, Oct. 6.—Thomas F. Ward, formerly Vice President of the Lemars National Bank, pleaded guilty to-day in the Federal Court to the embezzlement of $14,000 of the bank's funds. The penalty may be a fine of $5,000 and ten years in prison. Ward's embezzlement of funds resulted in the failure of the bank in 1901.

HARDMAN PIANO

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TURBINE LINE TO ENGLAND.

Proposition for One to be Laid Before Canadian Government by T. V. S. Angier.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Oct. 6.—A new proposal for a Canadian fast line service to England will be laid before the Canadian Government in a few days by T. V. S. Angier of London, ex-President of the Associated Chamber of British Shipping. He proposes to establish passenger boats run only with turbines and oil fuel.

He believes that is the only practical solution of communication between England and Canada. The boats, of course, would carry mails and baggage, but no freight. He says the turbine is the boat of the future, and will supplant the old style engines within a short time.

Oil fuel he also considers the fuel of the future, as coal is extravagant, dirty, and destroys the ship in a short time.

Mr. Angier has just returned from a trip throughout Canada with the other delegates of the Chambers of Commerce, and is convinced that this country has a great future as a shipbuilding and naval engineering centre.

END OF BIG BANKING SCHEME.

New Jersey Bank Commissioner Forces Promoter of $20,000,000 Project Out of Business.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 6.—Attorney General McCarter and Banking and Insurance Commissioner Watkins to-day consented to allow the Inter-State Trust Company of Jersey City to surrender its charter.

This disposes of a suit that had been instituted by the Attorney General for the State Banking Department against the trust company. The company was organized by Leonard Imbeden of New York, and had established a chain of banks throughout the country.

A proposition to issue $20,000,000 worth of bonds precipitated the suit upon the part of the State against the company.

NO FRAUD IN TRANSACTION.

Federal Court of Appeals Decides Suit Brought by Ferdinand Schumacher's Estate.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 6.—In affirming a decree of Judge Kohlsaat to-day, Judges Jenkins, Baker, and Bunn of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, held that there was no fraud in the transaction by which the American Exchange National Bank in 1896 sold 1,000 shares of American Cereal Company stock, which had been deposited as collateral security for a debt of $50,000 by Ferdinand Schumacher. The stock was sold to George, William, and Walker Douglass of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, for $50,000.

The court proceedings were begun by assignees of Mr. Schumacher's estate on the ground that the sale was made in violation of a contract between Mr. Schumacher and the bank, and that the sale resulted from a conspiracy among the Douglasses, J. E. Maas, and Robert Stuart, President of the bank, to depreciate the stock and obtain it at less than its true value.

NEW HEEL FOR BATTLESHIP.

Massachusetts More Badly Damaged Than Supposed at First During the Recent Manoeuvres.

It was learned yesterday at the Brooklyn Navy Yard that the battleship Massachusetts, which ran on the rocks near Bar Harbor while on her way to Oyster Bay for the recent naval manoeuvres, not only broke some of the plates in her forward compartments, but seriously damaged the after end of her keel.

It has been found that the ship's "heel," a large steel casting, has been broken, and that a new one will probably have to be cast. The casting of a new heel and the putting of it in place will be difficult and tedious work, and it was said at the yard yesterday that it would probably be several months before the big battleship will be ready for sea.

The replacing of the heel will cause the Government heavy expense.

MONEY FOR CONSCIENCE FUND.

Boston Lawyer Sends Collector of Port Check for an Unnamed Client.

Whether on account of the visit of the London Ancients, or for other reason, he does not know, but Collector of the Port Nevada N. Stranahan was forced to the conclusion yesterday that a wave of moral reform has struck Boston. From an attorney of that town he received the following letter, dated Oct. 5:

"I send you herewith my check for two hundred and six and 70-100 ($206.70) dollars, an amount supposed to be due your department. For some reason this indebtedness was not paid when due, and my client, desiring that strict justice be done, takes this method of discharging what is thought to be both a legal and moral obligation. For various reasons my client desires not to be known, wishing only to have the error corrected."

It was said at the Collector's office that this constituted the largest single contribution to the conscience fund on record.

DRILL AT OLD GUARD FAIR.

Knights Templar Guests at Madison Square Garden—A Banquet To-night.

At the Old Guard Fair, in Madison Square Garden last night, the feature was a drill by the Knights Templar. The Columbia Commandery, No. 1, were the guests of honor, and their commander was Capt. Robert P. Lyon. A drill squad of four sections, twenty-four men in all, participated in the drill.

Sir Thomas Lipton will be a guest at the banquet at Sherry's to-night, when the Old Guard will entertain the Ancients of Boston, and their guests, the Honorable Artillery Company of London. After the banquet the small army will form and march down Fifth Avenue to Madison Square Garden. They are expected to enter the Garden some six hundred strong at 9 o'clock.

Little Wanderers from Manhattan.

The Chief of Police of Ossining, N. Y., informed Police Headquarters of this city last night that three New York boys had been found in the village and detained. They are Raymond and Harold Gerrity of 460 West Fourteenth Street, and Francis Stay of 515 West One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street. The police located Mrs. Stay, but could find no one at the name of Gerrity at the Fourteenth Street address.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. | NEW PUBLICATIONS. | NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Those desiring copies of the first edition of

Mr. JOHN MORLEY'S *life of*

William Ewart Gladstone

are earnestly requested to place their orders with the booksellers without delay, as the large first edition will undoubtedly be sold out on publication next Friday.

LONDON pronounces its issue "the literary event of the year."

"FIRST AND FOREMOST is Mr. Morley's 'Life of Gladstone,' which alone should serve to mark the winter season of 1903 above all others of recent years . . . that the 'Life' will be scholarly and intensely interesting is beyond question."
—C. F. C. in the London letter to THE LITERARY WORLD

MR. MORLEY shows the tremendous force, the tremendous driving or striking power, that was behind everything Gladstone said, or wrote, or performed, or undertook. Gladstone's deeds, speeches, writings, letters, reflections and studies, the influences which acted on him and those which he exerted on others—these and a hundred other matters are wrought into a biography which, compared with other biographies of famous men, suggests the difference between a finely tempered sword and the pig-iron from which it was made.

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The Wings OF the Morning

THE RETURN

When a peppery old uncle travels half across the world, and a British man-o'-war cruises among the Malay Islands for weeks looking for two persons, the two persons ought to be interesting.

Perhaps when you have read "The Wings of the Morning" you will sympathize with and not laugh at the old uncle while he clumsily tries to balance a heavy telescope while looking for his nephew.

This story of adventure and romance is being spread among readers in the endless chain fashion. Look at a page of it and you will start another chain.

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ACCUSED BY HER BUTLER.

Mme. Ranke, Who Created a Stir in Montclair, Is Arrested, Charged with Stealing Servant's Clothes.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Oct. 6.—Mme. Marie L. Ranke, née Fetif de la Gautrois, who came to Montclair with references from several members of the fashionable set in New York City, in whose homes she had been a tutor in French and German, was arrested this morning on a charge of larceny preferred by her negro butler. She was taken to the police station and kept in a cell for two hours, until John Scott, Chairman of the Police Committee of the Council, ordered that she be released on her own recognizance.

Mme. Ranke's butler was Henry Hicks. He appeared before Police Recorder Yost and said that Mme. Ranke had stolen his clothes. He was engaged about a week ago, and some negroes told him that he had better look out for his wages. So he packed up his clothes in a peach basket, and was about to leave when he was sent to post a letter. When he returned his clothes were missing. His employer told him, he said, that he should not have them until he told her who it was that said he had better look out for his wages. Then the butler swore out a warrant.

Mme. Ranke was born abroad and came to America when a young woman—she is now about forty-five, and has been keeping a boarding house here. In one of her notices, written by herself for the local papers when she was going to give a reading at the home of one of the wealthy residents of Montclair a few months ago, she said that she was "a descendant of the prominent French family mentioned in the 'Comte Charles d'Ivan Louis Corentin Fetif de la Gantrois.' She married in New York City a Mr. Ranke. She told some of her friends here that he was a rich merchant.

In the Fall of 1902 Miss Elizabeth Tinslow, Principal of the Cloverside School for Girls here, obtained from a teachers' employment agency in Union Square, Mme. Ranke's name as one competent to take classes in the school in French and German. From Mme. Ranke Miss Tinslow received references signed by prominent society folk, among them, Miss Tinslow said, being Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Miss Helen Gould, and the rector of St. Thomas's Church. Miss Tinslow employed Mme. Ranke, but after a month or two discharged her. Mme. Ranke brought suit for breach of contract, declaring that she had been engaged for the school year. The suit caused a sensation in Montclair.

Last January Mme. Ranke planned a series of three readings to be given at Delmonico's and Sherry's, New York. The first was a success, but the others were not given, although, it is declared, tickets had been disposed of for them in advance.

Mme. Ranke for about five years was a teacher of French and German in the New York public schools. At one time she taught in Evelyn College, Princeton.

On several occasions Mme. Ranke had given readings in Montclair. Among them were those at the homes of Mrs. Edwin A. Bradley, Mrs. Albert Comstock, and Mrs. Charles E. Burgess.

Cuban Officer Goes for Operation.

Eduardo Tara, a member of the Cuban Cabinet, was a passenger on the steamer Morro, which arrived yesterday from Havana. He will submit to an operation in New York for a cancer of the face.

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ERIE RAILROAD'S REPORT

Net Earnings for the Year Show Increase of Nearly $3,000,000.

More Bituminous Than Anthracite Coal Carried—Interest in Elevator and Lake Steamship Companies.

The report of the Erie Railroad Company for the year ended June 30 last, being the system's eighth annual report, has just been made public. It shows an increase of nearly $3,000,000 in the company's net earnings. The gross earnings in detail compared with those of 1902 were as follows:

	1903.	1902.
Freight	$21,690,503.03	$19,329,229.49
Coal	11,334,421.11	9,008,098.39
Passenger	8,021,201.48	7,820,501.42
Mail	472,479.81	468,042.01
Express	917,653.16	777,645.80
Rents	198,178.29	159,247.96
Miscellaneous	998,696.89	1,058,448.13
Railroad	$43,580,139.04	$38,400,223.37
Other operations	3,337,276.38	3,293,898.85
Total earnings	$46,917,415.42	$41,694,122.20

The operating expenses, including taxes, were $29,920,756, an increase of $1,006,050. The net earnings of all operations were $15,904,654, as compared with $12,907,253 in 1902. The ratio of expenses to earnings, which the previous year had been 68.20 per cent., fell to 65.30 per cent. Exclusive of taxes, the ratio for the past year was 63.16 per cent.

As in the case of all the coal-carrying roads, the effect of last year's coal strike is shown by an increase in the bituminous coal carried, while the tonnage of anthracite decreased, but the Erie's statement of earnings shows that notwithstanding the interference of the strike there was a considerable increase in the total revenue from the coal traffic.

The heaviest increase in the various items under operating expenses was in the cost of conducting transportation, which showed an increase of $1,722,183 over the previous year, this being due to the familiar causes of increased wages and higher cost of fuel as well as to the congestion of traffic due to inadequate facilities for handling the large volume of traffic.

In his report to the stockholders President Underwood says:

Your board has authorized the purchase of an interest in the Mutual Elevator Company and the Mutual Transit Company, owners of elevator property in Buffalo and a fleet of freight steamships on the great lakes, thereby insuring to the company an equitable portion of the traffic controlled by those companies, in addition to a participation in their earnings.

To enable the company to carry a portion of the fire insurance risks on its property, an insurance fund was established at the commencement of the year, having for its nucleus $200,000 of this company's prior lien bonds, and for its increment the interest thereon, together with premiums at current rates of insurance on its insurable property, from which premiums for reinsurance and losses are paid. The balance remaining to the credit of this fund at the close of the first year of its existence is $579,636.66.

Concerning the $50,000,000 of convertible bonds authorized by the stockholders, the report states that of the $10,000,000 of these bonds, a contract for the sale of which was made, $1,000,000 have been delivered and paid for, leaving a balance of $9,000,000.

The condensed balance sheet of the whole system, as of June 30 last, shows:

ASSETS.

Cost of road and equipment as reorganized	$280,941,158.47
Additions since Dec. 1, 1895	19,206,847.28
Total cost of road and equipment	$300,148,002.70
Miscellaneous securities owned	7,480,710.89
New York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad capital stock	12,011,800.00
Materials and supplies on hand	2,724,060.13
Securities in trust for insurance fund	500,000.00
Chicago and Western Indiana sinking fund	19,082.38
Cash with trustees of sinking fund	1,005.59
Pennsylvania collateral trust bonds redeemed (par value, $405,000)	378,780.26
Life Traffic Association and agency funds	48,847.79
Due from subsidiary companies	1,271,628.76
Insurance and expenses paid not expired	35,745.35
Current assets	10,483,702.87
Total	$385,650,920.93

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$176,271,300.00
Bonded debt		121,781,100.00
Construction Obligations—		
Erie Railroad Company	$650,701.21	
New York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company	30,000.00	680,701.21
Mortgages on real estate		770,850.00
Equipment trusts outstanding		5,959,224.70
Interest and rentals accrued not due		1,654,347.52
Dividend No. 8 on first preferred stock, payable Aug. 31, 1903		987,848.00
Reserve Funds—		
To improvements authorized to June 30, 1903	$1,569,404.26	
Miscellaneous special funds	60,263.55	1,629,667.81
Accrued Pennsylvania Coal Company sinking fund		520,338.14
Current liabilities		5,714,402.56
Profit and loss		9,646,142.90
Total		$385,650,920.93

ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN.

The twelfth annual report of the St. Louis Southwestern Railway Company for the year ended June 30 last shows that the gross earnings of the system were $7,276,575, the operating expenses $5,258,103, and the total income, including miscellaneous receipts, $2,205,018. The charges against income, including interest on first mortgage bonds, were $1,510,178, leaving a surplus of $694,834, from which $130,400 was paid on outstanding income bond certificates. Net profits on securities acquired added $196,471 to the surplus, which, after the deduction of all appropriations, amounted to $219,061, making a total profit and loss credit balance on June 30 of $1,077,098.

The relatively small increase in gross earnings—$11,815—is attributed to the heavy rains which prevailed last Winter in the territory served by the road. The increase of $88,098 in operating expenses was also due in part to these rains, but more especially to the general increase in wages and in cost of supplies.

The general balance sheet as of June 30 last is as follows:

ASSETS.

Cost of road and equipment		$45,188,820
Gray's Point Terminal Ry. terminals		300,000
Trust equipment—unpaid balance		3,010,731
Securities owned		29,710,303
Other permanent investments		83,649
Current assets—		
Cash	$667,841	
Sundry accts. collectible	422,204	
Sundry advances (to be accounted for)	1,229,807	
Prepaid insurance	16,190	
	$2,335,042	
Supplies on hand	798,543	
		3,097,926
St. Louis Southwestern Railway Co. of Texas, general account		3,564,587
Total		$85,413,747

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock—		
Preferred	$20,500,000	
Common	14,600,000	
		$35,500,000
Funded debt		42,000,000
Equipment trust obligations		2,619,731
Current liabilities—		
Interest on bonds—due and accrued	$491,548	
Sundry accounts payable	1,500,290	
Reserve funds	62,133	
		2,053,971
Balance to credit of profit and loss account, June 30, 1903		4,947,097
Total		$85,413,747

WISCONSIN CENTRAL'S YEAR.

The full report of the Wisconsin Central Railway Company for the year ended June 30 last, has just been issued. Gross earnings for the year were $6,601,802, from which were deducted operating expenses of $4,296,926, leaving net earnings of $2,465,960. After the payment of interest on bonds, taxes, &c., there was shown a surplus for the year of $724,072. These figures show increases of 10.10 per cent. in gross earnings, 5.81 per cent. in expenses, and 18.33 per cent. in net earnings.

In regard to the iron ore earnings the report says:

The increase of $110,959.99 in iron ore earnings for the previous year was followed by a decrease of $46,894.60 this year, and the prospects for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1903, are not bright.

Charges for improvement amounted to $405,273, of which $60,084 was supplied from proceeds of first mortgage bonds and $49,636 from surplus. Among the important improvement work undertaken during the year was the building of a larger ore dock at Ashland to replace the one destroyed by fire in November, 1902.

The balance sheet as of June 30 last was as follows:

ASSETS.

Road and equipment	$49,137,861.11
Equipment	4,113,785.79
Trust equipment	823,952.14
Treasury preferred stock	1,322,866.04
Treasury common stock	1,202,194.07
Material in private tracks, property of the company	136,826.84
Other stocks and bonds	90,088.96
William L. Bull, Trustee	78,068.10
Cash balance with Trustees of sinking funds	81,967.49
Cash in special improvement fund	20,070.22
Operating assets—	
Shop supplies, rails, ties, &c.	704,839.96
Fuel	18,709.02
Current assets—	
Station agents and conductors	428,870.27
Due from United States Government, Post Office Department	81,318.00
Due from individuals and companies	194,007.48
Interest accrued on securities owned	309.00
Cash	1,978,912.61
Miscellaneous—	
Unadjusted accounts	84,722.81
Tax account	2,061.70
Total	$59,606,460.35

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock preferred	$13,500,000.00
Capital stock, common	17,500,000.00
Funded debt	27,520,500.00
Current liabilities—	
Vouchers and pay rolls	363,269.48
Accounts payable	204,230.14
Interest on funded debt accrued	551,614.16
Miscellaneous—	
Land department Sinking Fund Trustees	198,207.32
Less uncollected	127,775.00
Equipment renewal fund	160,645.70
Rebuilding suspense fund	4,804.00
Renewal reserve fund	81,514.67
Unadjusted accounts	21,800.00
Profit and loss account	711,622.61
Total	$59,606,460.35

ROCK ISLAND CHANGES.

B. F. Yoakum May Succeed Mr. Flower, and Mr. Winchell Become Vice President.

With reference to a report published in Wall Street yesterday that B. F. Yoakum had recently been made a Director of the Rock Island Railway Company to succeed Mr. Flower, it was said at the offices of the company that action to this end had not yet been taken. It is understood that Mr. Yoakum will enter the board at the next meeting of the Directors. He is now a Director of the Rock Island Company of New Jersey and has large interests in the system.

It was learned on the best authority yesterday that B. L. Winchell, Vice President and General Manager of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railway, will become Third Vice President of the Rock Island. No official announcement has been made in this matter by the Rock Island officials as yet, but it became known when Mr. Winchell was in New York last, in conference with Mr. Yoakum of the Frisco and with Rock Island officials, that the change was likely.

Recent information adds news of a plan for the consolidation of the traffic departments of all the lines owned by the Rock Island so far as is practicable, creating thus a unified traffic department, of which Mr. Winchell is said to be the prospective head.

It was said yesterday by one conversant with the case that the working out of these plans will follow closely Mr. Winchell's advent into the Rock Island.

MEXICAN CENTRAL INCOME.

Differing Views of the Morse and Tracy Protection Committees.

Holders of the Mexican Central first and second income bonds, who are inclined to the plan of the Protective Committee headed by E. Rollins Morse rather than to that suggested by Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy's committee, do not agree with the presentation of the case by the other interests. The investigation into the affairs of the road or the claim that income has been used for betterments to the disadvantage of the bondholders they do not believe to be necessary, because it is their opinion that the claim of improper use of income is not well founded.

In this connection it is pointed out that an array of figures showing the increases of charges of various kinds between 1899 and the present time are not significant unless taken in connection with the increased mileage of the road, and the assertion is flatly made that when all the conditions are taken into consideration the management of the properties challenges examination by any one.

Still further in the case of the bonds themselves, those who oppose the Tracy plan call attention to the old 4's of the road replacing a still earlier issue of 7 per cent. bonds outstanding at the rate of $32,000 per mile and maturing in 1911. Interest upon these issues has had to be paid, and to do it at times it has been necessary to draw upon the subsidy trust fund.

It is said that if the condition of the road is not kept such as to insure the care of these bonds the holders of the first and second incomes, who have to figure at a later time for their share, have little chance of getting anything.

MINNEAPOLIS AND ST. LOUIS.

Gross Earnings for the Year Decreased $275,867, Net Earnings $211,060.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 6.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad Company was held here to-day, the annual statement approved, and the following Directors reelected: F. H. Davis, New York; John E. Searles, New York, and L. F. Day, Minneapolis.

As there was no quorum, the Directors' meeting adjourned to reconvene in New York. The annual statement shows a decrease in gross earnings of $275,867 and a decrease in operating expenses of $66,707. The net earnings for the year decreased $211,060.

There was an increase in the passenger earnings of $23,453, but this was more than overcome by the decreased freight earnings.

TO CONFER ON FREIGHT RATES.

Conference of Traffic Officials To-morrow—Gulf Roads Seek Higher Schedule.

Traffic officials of Western, Southern, and Eastern railways will hold a conference here to-morrow, postponed from the meeting three months ago when the Westerners conferred with the Import Committee of the Joint Trunk Line Association.

An attempt will be made to make up a tariff schedule that will adjust differences in import rates to the Middle West from Eastern and from Gulf ports. At present there is no tariff basis schedule from Gulf ports figured out from one basis of differentials, as there is from Eastern ports. The railroads leading from the Gulf ports to the interior want to increase their rates, which are low, and want to establish the complete system of rates that obtains on the Eastern roads in traffic connections with Western roads.

At the time of the Spring meeting there was talk of friction between a Middle Western road and the others over its determination to maintain its own schedule of rates.

DECRY EXCURSION RATES.

Detroit Board of Commerce Recommends Abolition of Special Railroad Fares.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 6.—The Board of Commerce to-day declared against the practice of railroads in giving one and one-third fares for buyers' excursions, as injurious alike to the railroads and business interests, and recommended its abolishment. The Wholesale Trade Bureau of the Board submitted a strong report on the matter, and it was unanimously adopted and a copy was forwarded to the Central Passenger Association, which meets in Chicago to-morrow.

The cause of the action taken was a request by the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce to the Detroit Board of Commerce to co-operate with it in the attempt to have the one and one-third fare arrangement continued.

Hocking Valley Elects Directors.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 6.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Hocking Valley Railway was held here to-day, 200,000 shares, or 77 per cent. of the capital stock, being represented. The old board of Directors, with the exception of Col. Myron T. Herrick, were re-elected. Col. Herrick, who is the Republican nominee for Governor, resigned some time ago for political reasons. He was succeeded on the board by W. N. Cott of Columbus. The board will meet in New York City and organize. The result of the election is taken to mean that there will be no change in the management of the Hocking Valley and allied lines for at least another year.

PASSENGER RATES AGREEMENT.

Western Railway Association Arrives at Amicable Understanding Concerning its Mileage Tickets.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 6.—Peaceful relations among the Western Passenger Association lines were re-established to-day, and in consequence passenger rates between Chicago and St. Paul will be advanced from $8 to $11.50. The new rate will go into effect Thursday upon all lines except the Rock Island. The latter will put it into effect on Oct. 16.

Most of the recent demoralization in the Western passenger rate situation has been due to the contention over the form of a new interchangeable mileage ticket, good on trains, which most of the lines were determined to substitute for the present 2,000-mile interchangeable credential ticket. After two days of discussion an adjustment was reached. Neither side has gained a victory, the settlement being in the form of a compromise.

There will be, under the new management, three kinds of mileage tickets, a 4,000-mile interchangeable mileage credential, good on all lines in the Western Passenger Association; a 2,000-mile interchangeable credential, good only on such roads as desire to use it; the new refund ticket, good on trains, to be used only by such roads as desire to use it. A committee was appointed, consisting of the general passenger agents of the Northwestern, Milwaukee and St. Paul, and Rock Island Roads, to effect an amalgamation of the three mileage bureaus.

SEABOARD FIRMS' CONDITION.

Confidence in Future of Williams and Middendorf Strengthens with Investigation.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 6.—The advisory committee on the affairs of the banking houses of John L. Williams & Sons and J. William Middendorf & Co. received this afternoon the reports of the examiners of the books. These showed that all the projects of the two firms were legitimate enterprises and in the line of natural development.

This has increased the confidence with which the committee hopes to complete definite plans at an early date of the rehabilitation of the two houses.

It is understood that the statement submitted to the committee by John L. Williams & Sons shows at prevailing market values an excess of assets over liabilities amounting to $700,000, and that the figures from J. William Middendorf & Co. show about $500,000 in excess of liabilities.

The arrangement to sell the stock of the two firms in the Consolidated Gas Company will assist in the plans of the committee. This is practically closed, and will yield about $380,000 in cash.

Creditors of the two houses, particularly those in New York and Philadelphia, continue to offer their assistance and tender extensions of credit.

WABASH RUMORS CURRENT.

Inspection Tour Starts Reports of New Railroad System.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 6.—Joseph Ramsey, President of the Wabash Railroad, and J. W. Patterson started out on an inspection of the road between Bridgeville and Mingo before daylight. The Presidents were accompanied by the local engineering officials of the Wabash system. The trip over the road was made in construction cars wherever the track has been laid, by buggy, and on foot. Mr. Ramsey returned to Pittsburg to-night, and left for New York, where to-morrow it is said he will hold a conference with George J. Gould in reference to certain matters which are occupying the attention of the railroad world.

One of these it is said will be the amalgamation of all of the Wabash lines east of St. Louis into one great system. It is believed that the deal will be consummated and that the syndicate building the Pittsburg, Carnegie and Western will shortly turn over the road to the Wabash.

Chicago and Alton Elects Officers.

CHICAGO, Oct. 6.—The annual meeting of the Directors and stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railway Company was held here to-day, and the officers of the company were re-elected. W. H. Henkle and S. M. Felton were re-elected for the "railroad," (the old corporation.) James Stillman was elected in place of W. A. Simonson. All three were elected for a term of three years. There were no changes in the Executive Committee—James Stillman was elected, vice Simonson, and J. C. Hutchins was elected to fill a vacancy. As Directors of the "railway," the following were re-elected: S. M. Felton, John J. Mitchell, and James Stillman.

To Sell the Sandy Hook Liner St. Johns.

With the advent of the new steamer Asbury Park on the Sandy Hook route of the Central Railroad of New Jersey at the opening of the season the big sidewheeler St. Johns was withdrawn from the line, but kept in commission lest some mishap might lay up either the new flier or her smaller sisters. Monmouth and Sandy Hook. Not once were the services of the St. Johns required, however, and the road has decided to offer her for sale. The Asbury Park will make the last trips of the season from her Rector Street pier at 10 A. M. and 8 P. M. on Sunday.

Northern Pacific's Meeting.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Northern Pacific Railway Company called for yesterday in this city was adjourned, as, under the injunction granted by Judge Sanborn in the United States Circuit Court of Minnesota on April 9 last, the Northern Securities Company is not permitted to vote its Northern Pacific stock at any meeting of the stockholders of the latter company. Pending the decision of the United States Supreme Court on the appeal from this decision, the Directors who have held office will hold over until a meeting of the stockholders for the election of Directors can be held.

Lehigh Road's Ticket Offers.

The Lehigh Valley Railroad is issuing 1,000-mile tickets good over the main line and branches between this city and L. and B. Junction, Pennsylvania, but not including the Bowman's Creek Branch, at $20. The tickets may be used by families and firms and their employes and will be accepted regardless of the one year limit printed thereon. Provision has also been made for the issuance by ticket agents of unlimited tickets over the territory east of and including L. and B. Junction, which will be good for stop over at any point and until used.

FELL DEAD AT CONFERENCE.

Wisconsin Clergyman Dies at Close of Remarks on Uncertainty of Life.

RICHLAND CENTER, Wis., Oct. 6.—The Rev. Jacob Marks, aged seventy-four, while attending the semi-annual conference of the Richland Union Church at Excelsior, fell into a chair and died at the close of a few remarks to the conference, in which he had dwelt on the uncertainty of life.

Death was due to heart failure.

Left Money to Depauw and Chautauqua.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Oct. 6.—It is said here to-day that by the will of the late Martin V. Bieger, which has not yet been probated, 12 per cent. of the million-dollar estate goes to Depauw University and 5 per cent. to the New York Chautauqua, of which he was a Director.

Day's Adjournment in Tillman Trial.

LEXINGTON, S. C., Oct. 6.—The continued illness of Milton Sharpe, one of the jurors in the case of J. H. Tillman, necessitated an adjournment of court until to-morrow.

SALVATIONIST CO-RESPONDENT.

Head of the Newark (N. J.) Army Accused by Husband, an Astrologer.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 6.—Major Joseph Sheppard, the head of the Salvation Army in New Jersey, with headquarters in this city, has been named as co-respondent in the cross bill of Hugh Pritchard, an astrologist and phrenologist, of 675 Broad Street, filed at Trenton in answer to the divorce suit of Mrs. Mary Pritchard, who charges her husband with bigamy.

When Mrs. Pritchard found a letter addressed to her husband from Liverpool, which was signed "Your loving wife, Ellen," she laid the matter before Sheppard, who began an investigation through the Salvation Army branch. Criminal proceedings which she began were dropped when she subsequently entered suit for divorce.

Major Sheppard, who has only recently been promoted, said at his home, at 100 South Fourteenth Street yesterday, that he had referred the matter to the official board of the army in New York for an investigation.

"They tell me that they trust me implicitly, but I court and demand the strictest inquiry. I know Mrs. Pritchard well, as she has been one of the most earnest workers in the army."

Major Sheppard is an Englishman, and resides with his wife and four children, all of whom are members of the Salvation Army. Mrs. Pritchard, who is described as pretty, is about thirty-five years old. She is at present employed as a nurse in a Sanitarium at Liberty, N. Y.

Burglars Cut the Telephone Wires.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Oct. 6.—Burglars entered the handsome mansion of Henry L. Cammann of New York, situated on the brow of Putnam Hill, last night, but first took the precaution to cut the telephone wires in two places in order that if detected no word could be sent to an officer. The house was occupied only by servants, and most of the silverware was in storage, but the first floor was ransacked and about $100 worth of silverware taken.

A FORTUNE FOR A WAITER.

Paterson (N. J.) Man, Told of a $250,000 Windfall in England, is Awaiting Further News About It.

PATERSON, N. J., Oct. 6.—Henry Courtenay, who was employed as a waiter in a local restaurant here, was notified yesterday through lawyers in London that he had fallen heir to an estate valued at $250,000 by the death of his uncle, Joseph Courtenay.

He immediately answered, requesting funds to enable him to make the journey to the other side to claim his property, and is now anxiously awaiting an answer.

Young Courtenay's home is in Massachusetts, but he left there some time ago, shortly after the death of his mother, to seek employment in New York City. Failing, he came here two weeks ago and obtained a place in a restaurant on Market Street.

When the good news of his fortune reached him yesterday he received the congratulations of all the other employes in the eating house.

WEIDENFELD'S CASE ARGUED.

Court of Appeals Hears His Plea for Reinstatement in New York Stock Exchange.

ALBANY, Oct. 6.—Before the Court of Appeals to-day was argued the suit of Camille Weidenfeld to secure reinstatement in the New York Stock Exchange, from which he had been suspended for a year from Feb. 24, 1903, for alleged complicity in the suits to restrain the Northern Pacific merger.

It was urged by Herbert R. Limburger and Edward Lauterbach for Mr. Weidenfeld that his suspension was illegal in that the members of the Governing Committee did not give him a fair hearing or permit him to be represented by counsel, but had determined in advance of the hearing to oust him. It was further claimed that the resolution suspending him had been prejudged in advance, and that the members of the committee were financially interested in the decision.

Lewis Cass Ledyard, for the Stock Exchange, retorted that the only question for the court was whether Weidenfeld had mischosen his remedy. He asserted that Weidenfeld should have brought a suit in equity instead of proceeding by mandamus.

TO DISMISS MILITIA BAND.

Colonel of Chicago Regiment, Whose Musicians Refused to Play, Recommends Such Action.

CHICAGO, Oct. 6.—The members of the First Regiment Band, who refused to play in the centennial parade last week have been recommended for dismissal from the regiment. Col. Sanborn, in making the recommendation, declared it was his duty to maintain discipline.

The First Regiment Band is also known as the Pullman Band, and consists of fifty musicians. They refused to take part in the centennial parade because the Marine Band of Washington, D. C., was selected to play at the centennial banquet. The latter not being union musicians, a boycott was declared by the local bands against the entire celebration.

Col. James E. Stuart of the Second Regiment said that probably he would follow Col. Sanborn's example in dealing with the Second Regiment Band. Col. E. C. Young of the First Cavalry has annulled the contract which his regiment had with its ban, but no further action will be taken, as the musicians were not enlisted.

Limited Divorce for Dr. Krauss's Wife.

Vice Chancellor Pitney, at Jersey City, yesterday decided the cross divorce suits of Dr. Gustave A. Krauss and wife in favor of Mrs. Krauss. Each alleged cruelty. The Vice Chancellor said the testimony showed that she was the more forgiving of the two, and, besides awarding her the decree, he allowed her $25 a week alimony.

BANKRUPTCY PETITION FILED.

Action Taken Against New York Car Wheel Works of Buffalo by Some of its Creditors.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 6.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy against the New York Car Wheel Works of this city was filed in the United States District Court to-day, the petitioners being the Rochester Car Wheel Works of Rochester, the Keystone Car Wheel Company of Pittsburg, and Timothy J. Murphy of New Jersey.

The petition shows that the claims of the three petitioners aggregate about $30,000. It is alleged in the petition that the aggregate amount of the liabilities of the New York Car Wheel Works is about $800,000. An estimate of the value of the assets was said to place them at about $250,000. An official of the New York Car Wheel Works said this evening:

"The amounts of assets and liabilities set forth in the petition are not correct. Furthermore, the petitioners have no claims that would warrant them in taking such a proceeding."

BUSINESS TROUBLES

New York City.

JEROME J. SMITH.—Deputy Sheriff Cronin will sell at auction to-day a portion of the property of Jerome J. Smith, the missing truckman of 660 East One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, which was attached on Saturday last for $1,500, in favor of Swift & Co. The sale is under an order of Judge Leventritt of the Supreme Court, and will include six trucks and wagons, seven horses, and six sets of harness.

THE GLOBE COMPANY.—The Globe Company, dealer in general merchandise at 486 Broadway, has placed its affairs before its creditors, and a committee has been appointed to examine and report what is best to be done. The liabilities are $8,500 and available assets $5,800, consisting of merchandise, $2,800; good accounts, $1,500, and equity in pledged accounts, $1,500. An extension was suggested, payable 20 cents cash, 40 cents in six months, and 40 cents in twelve months. The business was incorporated in May, 1901, with a capital stock of $6,000, which was increased to $25,000 in October, 1901. The company has a selling office at Chelsea, S. C.

To Get to Philadelphia Quickly Use the Reading Route NEW JERSEY CENTRAL

A Train Every Hour on the Hour

New and Comfortable Coaches and Parlor Cars.

Direct to Reading Terminal

Out of Town.

RACINE KNITTING COMPANY.—Judge Seaman in the United States District Court at Milwaukee yesterday appointed Elbert B. Hand and Andrew Deitrich of Racine, receivers of the Racine Knitting Company, with a bond of $40,000. The receivers are allowed to purchase necessary material and continue the business.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

WEST SHORE DRY GOODS COMPANY.—Schedules in bankruptcy of the West Shore Dry Goods Company of Kingston, N. Y., show liabilities of $3,872, and assets of $1,504, consisting of stock, $1,000; fixtures, $500, and cash, $4.

A. DIAMOND & CO.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Adolph and Victor Diamond, composing the firm of A. Diamond & Co., manufacturers of cloaks and suits, at 97 Wooster Street, by Charles Berger, a creditor, for $600, for money loaned. It was alleged that they are insolvent, and admitted in writing their inability to pay their debts. Judge Holt of the United States District Court appointed Robert C. Ten Eyck receiver of the assets. It was stated that they usually carried a stock of $1,500, which has been depleted to $200. The firm was formed on Feb. 15, 1903.

OXFORD CLOAK AND SUIT COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Leon Tobias and Abraham Reisner, doing business as the Oxford Cloak and Suit Company at 188 Mercer Street, by the following creditors: Max Froelich, $150; Max Treister, $200, and Harris Malis, $100. It was alleged that they are insolvent, have removed a large part of their property, transferred some accounts, and admitted in writing their inability to pay their debts. The business was started in August, 1902. Judge Holt of the United States District Court appointed Johnston De Forest, receiver of the assets, which are estimated at $2,000 in stock and fixtures.

ABRAHAM M. EISENBERG.—Abraham M. Eisenberg, importer of furs and skins at 45 University Place, against whom a creditors' petition in bankruptcy was filed on Monday, is President of the International Arithmograph Company, manufacturers of adding machines, at 880 Canal Street, which company was incorporated in February last with a capital stock of $500,000. Edward Kaufman, attorney for Mr. Eisenberg, said yesterday that the company is in no way affected by Mr. Eisenberg's bankruptcy. His total liabilities are about $250,000, but they will be materially reduced, as they include drafts given for furs purchased in Europe, which goods have not been shipped. He owes very little for merchandise here. He contracted considerable debts in the St. Nicholas Garden last Summer, and there are many suits pending against him on that account. Mr. Kaufman will call a meeting of creditors soon, and expects to make a good offer of settlement for Mr. Eisenberg.

ATTACHMENTS.

HERMAN KLATZKO.—Sheriff O'Brien has received an attachment against Herman Klatzko, liquor dealer at 308 West Street, for $2,000 in favor of Minnie Klatzko, his wife, for money loaned to him on Dec. 8, 1902, which it was claimed he refused to repay. The ground of the attachment was that he had advertised his place for sale in the newspapers on Sunday last. Deputy Sheriff Mayforth served the attachment on a bank where Mr. Klatzko has over $2,200 on deposit.

BELL PURE AIR AND COOLING COMPANY.—Deputy Sheriff Snedden has received an attachment for $3,781 against the Bell Pure Air and Cooling Company of 135 Broadway in favor of Louis Bell for services as consulting engineer, which was granted on the ground that it is a foreign corporation. The business was originally incorporated in March, 1898, with a capital stock of $500,000, under New Jersey laws, as the Bell House Cooling Company, and was reorganized in June, 1900, under the present style. The Sheriff served the attachment on a trust company.

Receivership is Dissolved.

K. Egan & Co., manufacturers of cotton waste, with a mill at Baltimore, announce that the receivership into which the affairs of the company were taken on April 28 has been dissolved, and that the assets of the corporation are again in the hands of its own officers.

ARTHUR M. HUNTER ASSIGNS.

Judgment for $9,179 Against Former Stock Exchange Member.

Arthur M. Hunter, formerly a stock broker, of 52 Broadway, who resides at 772 Park Avenue, made an assignment yesterday to Louis M. Ogden. He began business as Hunter & Gould in January, 1886, which firm continued for a year, when it dissolved, and Mr. Hunter formed the firm of Hunter Brothers. They dissolved in January, 1889, and he continued on his own account until April, 1895, when he became a partner in the firm of Hunter, Cooper & Co., which dissolved in April, 1899.

Mr. Hunter became a member of the New York Stock Exchange in 1887, and was suspended in March, 1900. In June last it was reported that his seat on the Exchange had been sold to Franklin Edson, Jr. On Saturday last a judgment was entered against Mr. Hunter for $9,179 in favor of Mary P. Kelly on two notes.

SAMUEL NELSON BANKRUPT.

Saloon Keeper and Friend of "Al" Adams Files a Petition.

Samuel Nelson, a liquor dealer residing at 242 West Thirty-first Street, yesterday filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $6,295, and no assets. Of the liabilities $3,000 are secured by mortgage on property at Tenth Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, formerly owned by him, and $2,000 are on two forfeited bail bonds, on which he was surety at the District Attorney's office in 1896 and 1898.

Albert J. Adams appears as a creditor, but the amount of his claim is unknown. Nelson was surety for Adams on an undertaking on an appeal in a suit for damages for breach of contract. Nelson started in the liquor business in 1880, and for many years had saloons on Eighth Avenue and Thirty-third Street, on Ninth Avenue, and in other locations.

RECEIVER FOR HOTEL EMPIRE.

Bank Seeks to Foreclose Mortgage of $450,000 on Property.

Judge Barrett of the Supreme Court has appointed William J. Belger receiver of rents of the Hotel Empire property, at Broadway, Columbus Avenue, and Sixty-third Street, in a suit brought by the Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn to foreclose a mortgage of $450,000 made by William Noble and his wife.

The suit is against William Noble and others. It is alleged that no interest has been paid on the mortgage since Nov. 1, 1901, and there are unpaid taxes and water rents for four years, aggregating $33,800. It was stated that the property is in possession of William Shillaber, Jr., as trustee of the estate of Jason Rogers, and the rents are $31,000 a year.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ARACE, Nicholas—Bronx Company	$124
ARCHBOLD, John D.—Cory	88
ASTORIA LAND AND CONSTRUCTION Company—Empire City Wood Working Company	790
ASTORIA LAND AND CONSTRUCTION Company—Empire City Wood Working Company	633
ASTORIA LAND AND CONSTRUCTION Company—Empire City Wood Working Company	490
ASTORIA LAND AND CONSTRUCTION Company—Empire City Wood Working Company	428
AXELROD, Peter—H. Roth	21
BAORTTE, Joseph—E. Perlmutter	144
BASTABLE, John A.—F. D. Fenner	39
BECK, Peter or Dave—A. Liebenthal	43
CALLAHAN, Michael J.—F. D. Fenner	30
CONSTANT, E. Victor—J. M. Gardner and another	197
CARL, Frederick—F. C. Dinnny, Jr., and another	7,103
COLUMBIA LUBRICANT COMPANY—M. M. Austin	46
CHURCH, Edward—H. R. Senior	48
COMPTON, John W.—Henry Beach Company	67
CARPENTER, Abbott—R. C. Johnson and another	810
DANGEW, William C.—B. K. Bloch	500
DAMZILIO, Raphael—L. Steinhardt and another	42
DREW, William H.—O. G. Burton	329
DURANDO, Harriett F. and William P.—Acker, Merrall & Condit	979
ELLEES, William L.—A. C. Haynes	100
EHRLICH, Samuel E. and Simon—H. Fraworsky	42
FEHSKENS, William L.—F. Karsten	217
FERBER, Jacob—M. Bierman	154
FLOR, Wenzel—M. Flor	123
FRITZ, Charles—F. G. Gude and another	211
GIBSON, Philip E.—W. S. Baxter	104
GOSS, Mary—B. Arnstein	29
GRAU, Robert—H. J. Meyer	133
HENDERSON, William R., and Crowley Wentworth—Salamance Trust Company	168
HANLEY, William H.—S. S. Field and another	203
JOHNSON, William S.—J. A. Hardrick	90
KAHN, Isaac—Corn Exchange Bank	2,704
KAUFMAN, Benjamin—P. Neustadter and another	82
ELANONES, Sam—M. Valmuth	406
LYNCH, James M.—A. Ecklin	196
LOGES, Louis—E. M. Bond	82
LEVY, Aron J.—Funk & Wagnalls Company	38
MATLACK, John R.—A. O. Jacques	71
MATHESIUS, Alfred O. and Sophia L.—S. Delling	534
MATTHEZ, Louis E.—C. B. Briggs	278
McCORLEY, James—G. A. Healy	1,021
MANHATTAN DAIRY COMPANY—A. Eggering, costs	72
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—C. C. Abel	224
McDONOUGH, Joseph—Acker, Merrall & Condit	242
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—W. J. Bough, Jr.	544
NIEBUHR, John P.—General Fireproofing Company	104
NATIONAL MAGNESIA COMPANY—O. R. Whitney	172
NELSON, Samuel M.—I. C. Troy, possession of property or	659
O'HANLON, Philip F.—R. O. Barr	99
ROFFEE, Herman J. E.—C. L. Cammann and another	1,051
ROGKOFF, August—W. M. McComb	35
ROBERTSON, John—Walker Gordon Laboratory Company	82
REITER, Julius H.—Funk & Wagnalls Company	30
ROSENBERG, Isadore—National Gum & Mica Company	73
THREW, James H.—P. E. Moller	173
TARRANT & KING—W. W. Bird	393
WEINGARTH, Jacob C.—F. D. Fenner	99
WILLIS, Charles J. and Charles J. Crowley—Henry Bosch Company	33
ZIMMERMAN, Emil J.—F. E. Hahle	447
ZEEMAN, Abraham H.—I. Michaels and another	35

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SIXTEEN PAGES.

THE TENEMENT HOUSE DEPARTMENT BUDGET.

Commissioner DE FOREST will to-day ask the Board of Estimate for $706,650 for the expenses of his department for the coming year. This estimate, we should say, will not surprise any well-informed citizen by its magnitude. In fact, such a citizen, who bears in mind at once the extent, the volume, and the novelty of the work of the department, and its great beneficence, would be apt, we should say, to guess its annual cost at an even million, and to add that it was very well worth the money. It is, indeed, worth whatever it may honestly cost, since the work is nothing less than to raise the standard of living for the great majority of the dwellers in the greater city, to raise it physically and morally, until the irreducible minimum of requirements shall include decently habitable places of habitation. It is notorious that less than this has been required in the past and would continue to be required if the tenement house law had not been enacted and the Tenement House Department established.

By far the greater part of the sum for which Mr. DE FOREST asks he asks for salaries, $736,650, against $35,000 for rents and $25,000 for "supplies and contingencies." Some such proportion is what we should expect. The work of the department is mainly one of inspection and reporting and notification. For the latter a clerical force in an office, or in offices, will suffice, and the force need not be so very numerous. But for the former two functions an active, intelligent, and incorruptible force of Inspectors is needed to investigate every complaint, and to make complaints on behalf of the department in cases in which tenants are not sufficiently alive to their own interests to make complaint for themselves, and these are apt to be the most urgent cases of all. The Commissioner in his explanation goes into some very instructive detail. His staff has examined 43,580 buildings coming under the legal definition of tenement houses. It has had during the first half of 1903 to supervise the erection of 699 new houses and the alteration of 1,286 old ones, whereas during the whole of 1902 it had to deal with but 643 new and 1,468 old. These figures, by the way, most conclusively refute the pretense made in favor of the repeal or emasculation of the law that it would put a stop to the building of tenement houses. They also show, which is more to the present purpose, that the work of the department has doubled since the department was established, and that an estimate of its expenses adequate then would be grossly inadequate now.

The conditions disclosed by these inspections the Commissioner accurately describes as "appalling." In many cases the pestiferous "sinks" which the law aims to suppress are still rife and in operation. There are in Greater New York over 350,000 of the dark rooms against which the law is expressly aimed, rooms which not only do not open upon the outer air, but which do not even open upon rooms that do so open. There is a number, as yet unknown, of those cellar rooms in tenement houses forbidden by the law to be used as living rooms, and yet so used in spite of the law. There is a similarly unknown number of those bakeries in tenement houses which the law proscribes. Nobody knows how many tenement houses are unprovided with the fire escapes which the law prescribes, nor in how many the fire escapes are so incumbered in defiance of law as to offer no security of escape to the inmates in case of fire. These things have necessarily been neglected because the full time of the force of inspection at the disposal of the department has been taken up with matters more urgent still.

It is to be borne in mind, as the Commissioner sets forth, that, as to the class of buildings which forms the majority of buildings in the greater city, the Tenement House Department is for many practical purposes the Building Department, and for many other practical purposes the Health Department. By the amendments of last Winter the enforcement of twenty-three sections of the tenement house law, theretofore required to be enforced by the Building Department, was transferred to the Tenement House Department. It is further to be borne in mind, as the Commissioner also points out, that much of the work now devolving upon the department is in its nature pioneer work, and will not require to be done again. Especially and obviously is this the case with reference to the alteration of "old law" tenement houses so as to bring them up to the standard of the new law. So that any crippling of the department at this stage would not be wise economy, but mischievous parsimony.

We may add that in Commissioner DE FOREST'S own incumbency of the office is the best guarantee that the public has or could have that the money appropriated for the department will be not only honestly but wisely expended. His administration, by conferring an enormous benefit upon the dwellers in tenement houses, a benefit of which a majority of them are fully aware, has created a huge political asset for the general reform administration. It would be politically unwise as well as civically unfaithful to "muzzle the ox that treadeth out the corn." By the consent of those who are best qualified to judge, he is precisely the fittest man in New York for the place which he puts his fellow-citizens under an obligation by consenting to fill. When he asks for $706,000 to improve the homes of the working people of New York, the public will take a very different view of the application from that it would take if a common Tammany Commissioner were to make a like application. In the latter case the public would have reason to believe and would believe that the money would be distributed among a certain number of Tammany heelers who would render a minimum of return for it, and of whom there is reason to believe that they would endeavor to increase the sum not by enforcing the law, but by conniving at the action and inaction of those to whose interest it would be that the law should not be enforced.

There is indeed one sure way of averting that danger. That is by re-electing Mayor LOW. And there is another. If Mr. MCCLELLAN would promise, in the event of his own election, to reappoint Mr. DE FOREST Tenement House Commissioner, he would allay a great part of the apprehension with which decent dwellers in tenement houses view the chance of the return of Tammany to power. Will Mr. MCCLELLAN do this?

THE PLIGHT OF MR. BALFOUR.

Americans who have felt a sincere respect and admiration for Mr. BALFOUR—and their number is not small—must regard with regret and some chagrin the plight in which he has involved himself. The resignation of the Duke of DEVONSHIRE, the leader of the Unionist Party in the House of Lords, and the one man who made the party possible at all seventeen years since, is a heavy blow to the Premier at best. But the correspondence that accompanies it makes his situation almost as discreditable as it is likely to be disastrous.

Particularly disagreeable is the plea Mr. BALFOUR makes to the Duke of DEVONSHIRE to accept the text of his previous declarations of opinion and policy instead of the words that escaped him in his speech at Sheffield. In effect Mr. BALFOUR says that he ought not to be held responsible if, "before an eager audience of 5,000 people," he "unintentionally" told the truth which he had concealed in his written statements submitted for the information and the guidance of his colleagues. Now, the previous declarations of Mr. BALFOUR, as appears from the letter of the Duke of DEVONSHIRE, showed him occupying practically the position explained in our columns at the time of the publication of his pamphlet. That is to say, he refused to follow Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, he declined to take up Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S idea of imposing duties in order to remit them for the imports of the colonies, he would have nothing to do with duties on food, and he would confine himself to the suggestion that duties, not on food, might be used to compel concessions from protectionist countries. In all this he would keep in mind the free trade principles of England. On that statement and interpretation of his attitude it was possible for the Duke of DEVONSHIRE to remain in the Government even when Mr. RITCHIE felt forced to leave it. But this was no longer possible when Mr. BALFOUR in his Sheffield speech said:

> I am asked:
>
> "Do you desire to reverse and alter the fundamental fiscal tradition which has prevailed for two generations?" My answer is: "Yes, I do."

To this he added an unqualified statement that between Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S essential ideas and purposes and his own there was no difference.

On the situation created in this way there was but one conclusion for the Duke of DEVONSHIRE to reach. He could not remain a member of a Government, and especially he could not remain the spokesman of the Government in the upper house, with the views and purposes of which he was not in harmony. It is, of course, quite open to Mr. BALFOUR to say that he went further in his speech than he meant to go, but it is not practicable for him to put himself where he was before he, unintentionally or not, went so far. You can keep your balance on two horses if they are going in the same direction at the same speed, or if they will but stand still. If they start rapidly in opposite directions, the trick is physically impossible.

THE WATERBURY ELECTION.

The people of Waterbury, Conn., have evidently had all they need of local government dictated by the labor unions. Waterbury is a city in which it has been believed the labor vote held the balance of power, at least, and that it could, under all conditions control local elections. There, as in many other cities, it could do this just as long as the general public was easily tolerant of misrepresentation or indifferent to the issues which organized labor are paramount. There as elsewhere the labor vote is politically impotent whenever the people not controlled by the labor unions decide that the time has come for self-assertion. The great street railway strike of last Summer opened the eyes of the citizens of Waterbury to the fact that organizations capable of inflicting and maintaining such conditions as for many weeks paralyzed the industrial, commercial, and social activities of their city are not safe to intrust with the direction of the local government. Waterbury ranks as a Democratic town, and the labor leaders had control of the local Democratic machine. They named FRANK M. LEWIS for Mayor, with the result that JOHN P. ELTON was elected with the largest Republican majority ever polled in the history of the town. The labor vote, instead of being an element of strength to the Democrats, was an element of weakness, driving a great many who were opposed to trades union domination in municipal affairs to vote against the nominee of their party.

This incident is instructive. There is no such thing as a labor party in National, State, or local politics. The attempts to form one have been disastrous and humiliating failures. As to the labor vote, it never has carried an election against the prevailing popular sentiment and probably never will. It takes advantage of popular indifference to real issues to magnify itself, and no doubt has some success in imposing timid or vacillating candidates with its magnitude and importance; but when votes are counted that which is to be accredited to the account of organized labor is usually little. The candidate who depends upon the support of labor leans upon a broken reed. In the last analysis, the wage earner is a citizen and exercises the rights and privileges of citizenship much as any other man does. When public opinion is against what he demands, blind loyalty to his organization is more than can be expected of him. The considerations which prompt him to resent class legislation apply as well to what he wants as to what his employers want.

ONE REASON.

One reason why Mr. LOW should be reelected is that, despite the fact that he is a Republican in National and State politics, he has, as his most intelligent opponents are forced to admit, given to the city a strictly non-partisan administration. It has not been bi-partisan. Democrats like Col. MOSSON and Mr. RIVES, independents like Mr. DE FOREST and Dr. LEUBUSCHER, and Republicans like Gen. GREENE have all, in perfect accord, done what was best for the city without reference to party. That has largely been the secret of their remarkable efficiency. It can be secured for another term only by the election of Mr. LOW.

A GREAT BANK.

The new National Bank of Commerce which went into operation yesterday, by reason of the amount of its capital and surplus, the volume of its deposits, and the great interests that are associated in its management, becomes from the very beginning one of the most important financial institutions ever organized. While it bears an old and honored name and is to operate under an old charter, it is really a new bank. Its strength, its constitution, and its potency as a part of the financial mechanism of this city and of the country may be comprehended through a study of the process of its evolution. The work of organizing a great bank is almost as interesting as that of organizing a Government. It involves in this case, besides the actual union of financial institutions already large, the alliance of capitalists and of interests in creating a new source of influence and usefulness.

The old Bank of Commerce, whose name is borne by the new bank, has been for generations known and respected in this community as an example of sound and conservative banking. The Western National Bank of New York was organized during the first Administration of President CLEVELAND, with DANIEL MANNING as President, he having retired from the Secretaryship of the Treasury to take that office. This bank became identified with the Equitable Life Assurance Society, and had its offices in the Equitable Building. After various changes, first through the death of Mr. MANNING and later through other causes, the Equitable Life, which was heavily interested in the bank, invited Mr. VALENTINE P. SNYDER to become its President. With the powerful support of the interests behind it, and under the able management of Mr. SNYDER, the bank steadily rose in position and importance. Its surplus grew to be nearly double the capital of $2,500,000. Its deposits increased to over $50,000,000. Its stock sold at a high figure. At this point a fortunate combination of interests between the Equitable Life Assurance Society, the Mutual Life Insurance Company, the Morton Trust Company, and various wealthy individuals led to a merger of the National Bank of the United States in New York and the Western National Bank under the name of the latter, with a capital of $10,000,000, Mr. SNYDER being the President. Finally, in the organization effected yesterday, the Western National combines with the National Bank of Commerce, and Mr. SNYDER now becomes the President of a bank with a capital of $25,000,000, a surplus of over $5,000,000, and deposits exceeding $110,000,000.

There is a personal element in this history which will interest serious minds in this Nation of serious workers. That element is Mr. SNYDER, the President of the bank. One of the Directors of the Western National declared that Mr. SNYDER was its best asset. His career is deeply interesting as showing what opportunities are open in the United States to young men of ability who make faithful use of their capacities, earn the confidence of strong men, and by experience develop skill and sound judgment in affairs.

VALENTINE P. SNYDER made his start in life as a messenger in a country bank. He was born in Hudson, N. Y. A small town, however, did not afford sufficient scope for his ambitions. In 1866 he entered the service of the Chatham National Bank of New York as a junior clerk. In 1868 he went to Washington as secretary to HENRY MARWIN, at that time Secretary of the Treasury. Afterward he was Special Examiner of Mints. When less than twenty-seven years of age he was appointed Deputy Controller of the Currency. He served for some years as National Bank Examiner for New York City, and then became assistant cashier of the First National Bank. His characteristic qualities of old-fashioned integrity, ample courage, directness of purpose, and indomitable industry had attracted the attention of the men in control of the Western National Bank, and they chose him as its President. He is an affable man, of charming address, and knows how to win friends. But he knows also that a bank President must sometimes be inflexible and pretty stern. By his personal habit as to business hours and industry he sets before the working force of the bank a formidable example of diligence and self-sacrifice. The founders of the new National Bank of Commerce may with good reason look forward to more than ordinary prosperity.

Not only is the President of the bank qualified in an unusual degree for his work, but the organization is unique as a combination of capital, business experience, and power. It has the backing of three of the most important financial organizations in the country, namely, the two great life insurance companies, the Equitable and the Mutual, and the Morton Trust Company. It enlists the interest and support of many individual financiers, grouped about these great institutions, which are said to own more than half the stock of the new bank. The Board of Directors, which is composed of all the Directors of the two banks merged, has among its members famous financiers, bankers, merchants, and business men, constituting an unmatched organization in respect to standing, influence, and capacity to uphold the interests of the bank. In the banking and financial councils of this money centre such an institution as the Bank of Commerce cannot fail to exercise a vast steadying and supporting influence.

FOR ALDERMAN OF THE NINETEENTH.

We confess to regret that the conferences of the Fusionists in the Nineteenth District have not resulted in the choice of Mr. GEORGE HAVEN PUTNAM as candidate for Alderman. He is a man so true and so capable, he has had such unusual experience in connection with the affairs of the city, and has done so much and done it so intelligently for their improvement, that his election to the board might well have been the commencement of a serious development in the usefulness of that body. At least it would have secured in one member the highest type of civic activity, with knowledge and experience and force.

Two things, however, have been assured. One is the recognition by the various groups of Fusionists that the office is one that should be filled by a Citizens' Union candidate, and the other, a candidate, Mr. HAMMOND OPDYKE, upright and intelligent and of the general type of Mr. PUTNAM, save in age and past record. We have no doubt that he will make a good Alderman.

THE STEEL DIVIDEND.

The action of the Directors of the United States Steel Corporation in reducing the rate of the quarterly dividend on the common stock from 1 per cent. to one-half of 1 per cent. will be universally approved by conservative financiers and by all men of sound judgment.

It is to be observed that this is not at all a confession of weakness, but rather a demonstration of the ability of the corporation to continue the payment of common stock dividends out of earnings. A dividend rate of 2 per cent. a year reflects a condition of the company's business which does not at all correspond to the present stock market price of the security in question. The reduced dividend is still more than 11 per cent. per annum upon the stock at present Exchange quotations. The justification for the step is not that the full 4 per cent. dividend is not still earned, but that the falling off in orders due to well-known conditions in the steel and iron trade admonishes the Directors of the company that they ought to strengthen it against a possible future period of depression. The company is manifestly made stronger by keeping $2,500,000 in its treasury instead of paying out the money to maintain the dividend at the former rate. It is safer financial management to accumulate a surplus than to continue the payment of 4 per cent. dividends. The decision taken by the Directors yesterday will confirm public confidence in their wisdom and conservatism.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Chicago, among its many other blessings, has a Commissioner of Noxious Weeds. He used to be merely the Commissioner of Canada Thistles, but exploring expeditions that were sent out to find out something about the mysterious regions of which so large a part of Chicago is composed, after suffering great hardships, returned with information that led at once to the magnification of his official title into its present impressive form, and the Commissioner—his name is VAN SICKLEN—at once became busy. He raised a little army of newsboys and had marched away into the wilderness in pursuit of his prey, acting under the authority of a city ordinance which declared that "the weeds commonly known and called Canada thistles, poison ivy, Russian thistles, cockle burs, and burdocks are hereby declared a nuisance." Just what the army did while the families of its members were wondering about the chance of ever seeing them again is a matter on which there seems to be some difference of opinion. But there is no doubt at all that the Commissioner has now returned with an itemized bill about as big as an any abridged dictionary and footing up exactly $81,000. For all Chicago knows, that amount of wood hilling has been done for it, but, while nobody denies that the work was performed, there seems to be a strong disinclination to pay the bill, on the ground that the owners of the counts where the Commissioner and his seventeen followers exerted their energies could have cut the noxious weeds themselves, and would have done so at smaller expense if they had ever been notified that anybody except naturalists and nurses had any interest in the vegetation of unreserved prairies. The Commissioner declares that the law says nothing about notice; that he cut down the deserted thistles, the poison ivy, the cockle burs, and the burdocks, and that he wants his $81,000. He also says that he wants it quick, the only consolation he will think of making being to say, if Chicago insists, that he wants it quickly. That offer has much disconcerted the city, and the chances are that the money will be paid at once in order to prevent a transcontinental controversy that might easily move Boston to make derisive remarks.

—It is now a few days over five months since application was made to the Board of Aldermen in behalf of the New York and Port Chester Railroad Company for permission to lay tracks in certain streets and avenues of the Bronx Borough. The company, which purposes to run electric cars at high speed, for the most part over its own right of way, through a large suburban district the development of which has for many years been restricted by lack of cheap and rapid transportation, had desperate struggles with the authorities of several towns in Westchester County, but by last May it had managed to reach some sort of an agreement with them all, getting what it wanted in some cases and taking what it could get in others. Then it tackled the New York Aldermen, and since that time there has been "nothing doing"—nothing, that is, except a vast amount of scolding, with an undercurrent of accusation, from those whose convenience would be served and whose property would be increased in value by the construction of the line. Everybody with an interest in the matter has urged the Aldermen to action, pleading sometimes and threatening oft, but the board's Railroad Committee did nothing. Possibly, like the cow of the poem, it considered, but apparently it reached no conclusion until this week, and now the conclusion takes the form of a call for a public hearing on the petition, to be held next Monday. Of course there has already been frequent and emphatic expression of public opinion as to the need for the proposed line, but a repetition of it may come as news to the Aldermen, so perhaps it is just as well that the hearing should be held. If all the excuses—and causes—for delay have been now removed, there is a chance that the Aldermen will, within a year or two, give the permission which there has never been any stated reason for withholding.

—Nobody who has followed with any care the slow revelations of dishonesty and fraud in the Post Office Department can have failed to note that the accusations, in detail at least, relate to some surprisingly, almost amusingly, small. In the aggregate they are large enough to be criminally respectable, if one may so express it, but the actual stealing has been in petty amounts, such as would have been beneath the attention of the ordinary bank defaulter or even of the ordinary burglar. This feature of the cases is encouraging in some ways, discouraging in others. It shows, on the one hand, that the Post Office is safe enough from dishonest exploitation on a scale at all commensurable with the enormous business done and the enormous sums handled yearly by the department, but it discloses, on the other hand, that there is no adequate precaution against modest peculation by modest subordinates desirous of adding a few hundred dollars to scanty salaries. The situation might be better and it might be worse. The losses are too small for the country actually to feel, but we are all in a way humiliated by the sordid meanness of the crimes charged. There is nothing evilly brilliant about them, nothing that shows courage, enterprise, or ingenuity, qualities that retain an element abstractly admirable, even when they are misdirected and abused. The accused officials and their outside accomplices, if convicted, will not take their place among the notable criminals. Their rank will be about that of pilferers and pickpockets.

—We observe with interest and pleasure the haste with which the people who are scolding about the city dogs are denying the charge that their tirades are inspired by a hatred of dogs as dogs. We have not yet abandoned our original opinion on that point, but while we can endure the thought that there are human beings to whom the dog makes no appeal, we are glad to be spared the revelation that among our fellow-men there are those who would dare to confess the coldness of their hearts. It is something—it is even much—to admit that everybody ought to like dogs, and the fiercest of our correspondents do that in the fiercest of their letters. They snarl and quibble over it a good deal, they manifest a consuming animosity for every dog that lives within three or four miles of themselves, but for the dog in the distance—for the dog they can never see or hear—they have nothing but praise. This is reassuring as well as funny. It enables us to preserve our belief in humanity, which would be seriously cracked if even one man, woman, or child had the audacity to denounce the dog, gun dog.

Every letter intended for publication should contain the written signature and correct address of the writer. No attention is paid to anonymous communications.

GOLFING AT VAN CORTLANDT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The golfers of New York City who use the public links at Van Cortlandt Park feel that a word of commendation should be said of Commissioner Rustis. It is generally conceded that Mr. Rustis has been an efficient officer in his relation to the parks and their improvement, and the golfers feel that he has done all in his power to afford them increased facilities.

The great increase in the number of those who play the royal and ancient game, however, will soon make necessary another eighteen holes. Early in this year a practice course was laid out across the lake near the pole ground. This consists of but six holes, and is as yet but little used. It is thought that the hill at the north of these holes might be utilized for the remaining space required, and perhaps this can be done next year.

On Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays at present the old course is so congested that playing is well-nigh impossible. On Labor Day more than 100 groups of golfers played. When it is considered that almost all of these started between 2 o'clock and 5 o'clock, it is apparent that the time allotted to each player is not sufficient for comfort or safety. It is really dangerous for women who knew little of the game to be only thirty seconds ahead of a strong driver.

Many improvements are now being made at Van Cortlandt. The lake near the station has been drained, and a polishing well is in process of construction. This will add greatly to the appearance of the lawns and greatly to the comfort of those who are now unfortunate enough to lose their balls in the marshy borders. About one hundred additional lockers have this year been placed in the gymnasium near the station, but these are already filled, and the need of further accommodations is plain.

The golfers and those who play, golf, however, are convinced that Mr. RUSTIS is doing all in his power for their convenience and believe, if he is permitted the management of affairs at Van Cortlandt for another two years, that the park will be the most magnificent athletic ground possessed by any American city.

Perhaps it may not be out of place to express a hope that the New York Central may match the improvement zeal, and build a new station in the park. The train service is excellent and leaves little to be desired, but the station, with its disagreeable, dim lamps and inadequate protection against storms and weather, might well give place to a modern one.

STEVEN S. AYRES.

New York, Oct. 6, 1903.

E. R. T. AND THE PUBLIC.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read the letter of Mr. George in last Saturday's TIMES with much interest. If any railroad corporation should treat animals with as little regard to their comfort and feelings as the Brooklyn Rapid Transit has the people of Brooklyn the humane society would see to it that their charter was revoked.

It is and has been a prominent topic of discussion for a long, long time here, but is worn threadbare through the inadequacy of the English language to furnish a sufficient number of opprobrious expletives to apply to the conditions.

I take a great deal of satisfaction in walking many times when it would be worth much more to me than the fare in the saving of time, if I could feel that I was receiving any more consideration than a steer or broncho would. There are a great many people who do this and I think it great fun to do it. The income of this one-horse organization would be very much greater if they had common business judgment to look out for their own interests, to the extent of looking out somewhat for the interests of their patrons.

There is one great advantage of the walking habit that should not be overlooked, and that is its tendency to better the health of the walker. Our people get too little exercise, and walking is one of the best. What it does give one! You have an appetite for your meals and enjoy them. You are not nearly so apt to be troubled with indigestion, dyspepsia, and constipation. You sleep better, and having exercised in open air, are much less susceptible to common or serious illness—and to use the climax you are "getting square" to some extent with the Brooklyn Rapid Transit.

E. B. PADDOCK.

Brooklyn, Oct. 5, 1903.

"DON'T BE SO GROUTY!"

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I do not understand the municipal politics and situation in New York. Here are two gentlemen who are nominated by Fusionists and Republicans. According to what is said of them and of their past by their nominators, they are almost immaculate.

Now Tammany, doubtless convinced and overcome by these very kind representations, places them on its own ticket, when, Jerusalem Crickets! Presto, change! they are no longer political saints, but devils incarnate, and have become so because Tammany has taken the same view and action regarding them which they had taken.

You seem to think that the only proper way to reform New York Tammany Democrats is to knock them down. It has been said that you can catch more flies with molasses than you can with vinegar.

Try some different method! Don't be so grouty! Invite, yea, solicit, the energy and the salvation dynamic to go for Tammany, i. e., join it. Let them enter at the front door or through the wall, as did the Trojan horse. The salaries they now receive, added to those of Tammany, would make a large missionary fund that could be used, say, in Philadelphia, where they are almost everything they want—except an honest ballot.

There is too much wickedness and swearing in all your parties.

You New Yorkers are too fat, and this fault does not seem to be confined entirely to members of the female persuasion.

There is a great need of praying and fasting, particularly the latter.

A DEMOCRAT.

Westport, Conn., Oct. 5, 1903.

What Constitutes Riches?

THE NEW YORK TIMES has been printing the ideas of many contributors given as answers to the question: When may a man in New York City be considered rich? The notion of riches is always a relative one, and hence a variable one. The question related to the amount of money one must have to be reckoned a rich man according to New York standards. Well, New York standards are various. To some $100,000, to others $500,000, to others $1,000,000 or $10,000,000 seem necessary. One's idea of riches depends largely on his ideas of luxury; that is, of what would seem luxury to him, the power to satisfy all his wants, but wants grow with the ability to supply them. There is always something beyond the present power of acquisition that seems desirable. Most men refuse to admit that they are so rich that they desire no more. Riches might be defined as something more than one has. As might be expected, there are the usual philosophical answers, as, for example, "good health, freedom from debt and anxiety, and tastes corresponding to one's income." This is a definition of happiness rather than of riches.—Boston Herald.

NUGGETS.

Consolation.

"I'm glad," said the dodo, "that there's something else as extinct as I am." The dodo was playing ping-pong.—Chicago Tribune.

Useful.

"Katie got the first prize at our Summer cooking class."

"How proud she must be! What was it?"

"A very useful book—'First Aid to the Injured.'"—Judge.

Rare Talent.

"De paper says dat de man seemed to have supernatural powers. Wot does dat mean?"

"Supernatural powers? Dat means dat de super could act naturally. Dere ain't many of dem can do dat."—Kansas City Journal.

Reduction.

"You say it will cost $5 a person to serve this course dinner?" said the lady who has come into money recently, glancing over the submitted menu.

"Yes, it cannot be done for less," replied the caterer, "unless you cut something out."

"Oh, well," said the woman, glancing at the bottom of the sheet, "cut out the finger bowls."—Yonkers Statesman.

The Dominant Janitor.

Mrs. McCall—And what did you say your eldest boy's full name was?

Mrs. De Courcey—Michael Brannigan De Courcey.

Mrs. McCall—Well—er—that's rather odd.

Mrs. De Courcey—Yes, but you see, when he was born we were living in a flat, and we didn't want to move out. Mr. Michael Brannigan was the janitor.—Philadelphia Press.

BALLADE OF A MAGDALEN.

William F. Kirk in Milwaukee Sentinel.

Some bars there be that the felons shake—
Bars in the dungeon gaunt and gray;
Easy to rattle and hard to break,
Grim and unyielding guardians they.
Till the aged bid them to be the prey
Of the worm that turneth all things to dust.
Bars of the world, that block my way—
These are the bars that will never rust!

Eg the martyr went to the torturing stake
By ponderous bars he was held at bay;
But the soundest toll was there to take
For the jailer came at the break of day,
And a saint walked forth from the cell to pray;
While the barriers crumbled as barriers must,
Bars of the world, that block my way—
These are the bars that will never rust!

Strong are the bars where the madness wails
The echoes with riotous roundelay—
Where troubling manikins strive to make
Their exit, sweet to souse and slay;
But the rivets yield and the bolts decay
Beath the steady siege of the worm's fierce lust:
Bars of the world, that block my way—
These are the bars that will never rust!

ENVOY.

Prince, with a curse the prize I pay—
With a curse, a sob and a dagger thrust.
Bars of the world, that block my way—
These are the bars that will never rust!

CANAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN GAINS GROUND

Sentiment in Chautauqua County Is Strengthening.

Justice Lambert Continues His Advocacy of the Enlargement—Stearns B. Crissey Also Declares for It.

Special to The New York Times.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Oct. 6.—The advocates of canal enlargement are feeling much encouraged over the gradually developing favorable sentiment in Chautauqua County, which has been considered one of the strong anti-canal counties of the State. This sentiment has been materially strengthened by the recent authorized statement of Justice John S. Lambert, who presided at the Molineux trial. Justice Lambert is a resident of this county and one of the most influential and popular men of this section.

"It is true," said Justice Lambert, "that I have not informed myself particularly as to the details of this proposition, but I know the men who are interested in the project, know the men who have made the engineering calculations and estimates, and I am prepared to accept their judgment as experts upon this question. Every intelligent man knows that it requires only about one-fifth of the energy to carry freight upon the water that it does by rail, and no matter what the jugglery of figures in freight rates may show due to fast freight lines and other devices, the fact remains that from an economic standpoint it costs the shipper much less to use the canals than to use the railroad. There is nothing to be gained by the State by a waste of energy and resources, no matter what may be the result to individuals, and when the great commercial interests of the State unite in demanding a 1,000-ton barge canal, I am bound to believe that they have investigated the matter and know more about it than the men who have devoted their time to tilling the soil and who have had no special opportunities to study this question."

Judge Lambert further discussed the fallacy of the ship-canal argument, showing very conclusively that there was little chance of securing a Congressional appropriation, with the interests of other States involved, for a project of that character, which he believed would cost at least $600,000,000. "We are face to face with this question," said he, "whether to permit the Erie Canal to go to decay or to bring it up to modern requirements."

E. B. CRISSEY'S VIEWS.

Stearns B. Crissey, President of the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Jamestown, and interested in a chain of country banks and several extensive agricultural enterprises in Chautauqua County, also favors canal improvement.

"You can say for me," said Mr. Crissey, "that I am for the construction of the barge canal. The past history of the State demonstrates that the canal is the basis of her material prosperity, and it is a fair conclusion that an enlargement of this waterway will be followed by the development of manufactures. It is an axiom that commerce seeks the cheapest route of transportation, it being the constant endeavor to carry the material from the producer to the consumer at the least possible cost. In furnishing such a cheap route lies the commercial supremacy of the Empire State. I have been interested in reading the grain report for August. It shows that 1,800,000 bushels were exported from Montreal, 2,600,000 bushels from Galveston, 861,000 bushels from New Orleans, and 627,000 bushels from New York. The predominance of the Southern export stations demonstrates to my mind that there is a combination of railroads to forward traffic to those centres, and it is through this shuttle that New York is liable to attrition her commercial supremacy. With the natural advantages of the South, coupled with the action of the railroads, New York cannot remain the supreme factor in controlling this commerce unless the canal is adequately enlarged. It is a matter both of science and common knowledge that it is cheaper to transport bulky products on the deep waterways than by rail. Therefore by enlarging the canal and furnishing the cheapest route commerce will revert to this section.

"In addition to the grain trade, the Niagara frontier will be the cheapest place on earth to assemble coal, ore, and steel products. Those interested in industrial enterprises will seek that frontier as the most profitable field for entering into competition with the iron and steel markets of the world. What will be the result? Enormous mills must be erected in that section. Skilled hands must be brought to work in these shops at high wages. In a word, it means the doubling of the population of Buffalo and the stimulation of industrial enterprise in the other cities on the canal.

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY'S BENEFITS.

"It is right here," continued Mr. Crissey, "that we of Chautauqua County are going to secure the benefits of this canal at the expense of the other fellows. It is very evident to me, from what I know of farming communities—and I can fairly claim to know something—that the prosperity of the agricultural interests of this State will be largely proportionate to the attention that is given to dairying. Now, if the farmers are going into dairying they must have markets. The larger the markets the greater the demand; the greater the demand the higher the prices. Therefore we farmers and business men of Chautauqua County, are going to construct this canal because it will contribute to the prosperity of the cities and increase the population principally at the expense of the paupers of the cities.

"I expect to see the day that will witness the development of the Niagara Frontier, good roads leading from the farms to the great cities, and trolley lines running through rural regions, carrying fresh vegetables and the products of the dairy every day direct to the centres of population. This is to be one of the marvelous features of the economic development of this generation, and the canal from the Hudson to the great lakes is simply a part of the plan."

Mr. Crissey for a number of years was a member of the Board of Public Works of the City of Jamestown, and consequently is thoroughly familiar with the details of the construction of public improvements. His views regarding the cost of the proposed barge canal are therefore timely.

"It has been said by canal opponents," said he, "that the work cannot be done within the appropriation. I do not agree with that contention. I would not care to be bound with those absurd people who declare without that the engineers making the estimates are wrong, and that the canal will cost in excess of the sum estimated. Engineers of National reputation have staked their professional prestige upon the statement that this waterway can be constructed for less than $100,000,000. Indeed, I am of the opinion that the enlarged canal was planned by its friends while the appropriation was planned by its enemies. The latter have sought to make the amount so large that the people would not vote for it, even when convinced that it is a sound project. But the people will build this canal."

The Union Labor Advocate of Jamestown, the official labor organ of Chautauqua County, indorses canal improvement unreservedly. The Ward Band, a Swedish musical band, circulates extensively among the large Swedish population of Western New York, is another canal advocate. The canal men of Jamestown have an enthusiastic organization, and are prosecuting a campaign designed to demonstrate that the agricultural districts of Western New York are not as strongly against the canal as many believe. It is well known that the average farmers, who have been conscientious in their opposition, are much discouraged over the prospect, and privately they do not believe to any effect that the efforts of those favoring the project, they are good, although, of course, they publicly express great confidence in the prospect of defeating the measure.

SOME PLAYHOUSE THEMES

What McKee Rankin Offers at Proctor's Theatre.

About Playwrights Acted and Unacted —One Actress's Success—Little Talks from the Right.

Visitors to Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre this week will read on the programme, the following announcement:

Debut in Vaudeville of the Eminent Actor,
McKEE RANKIN,
Assisted by his own company in the DRAMATIC PLAY,
"Old Virginia in 1812."

Despite a desire to be serious, one cannot fail to fall into the manner of the minstrel end man and inquire, after witnessing Mr. Rankin's effort: "When is a play not a play?"

To which a still, small voice clamoring to be heard promptly answers: "When it is a DRAMATIC PLAY."

Time was when the mere term "play" carried with it the implication that what was to be presented would be dramatic. Such is not always the case now. So there is wisdom, apparently, in the simple announcement quoted, which no one who has seen some recent plays would feel to be gratuitous if Mr. Rankin's effort had even touched upon the dramatic. That it is dramatic cannot possibly be admitted.

There is an even more amazing fact to be recorded with reference to the little affair in which this old-time actor is now engaged. Although there is nothing on the programme to indicate the fact, this so-called "dramatic play" is nothing more nor less than Thomas N. Page's exquisite little story, "Marse Chan," transferred to the theatre, not in anything resembling a play form, but in monologue delivered by Mr. Rankin.

It would be practically impossible to dramatize "Marse Chan" and retain the incidents, not to say the essence, of the story, but Mr. Rankin has not even attempted to do so.

He introduces, first, two women who talk for a couple of minutes, and whose part in the "dramatic play" thereafter resolves itself into listening to his utterance of Mr. Page's words, with an occasional unnecessary interjection of question, intended to break the monotony of recital.

The story itself is so simple, so moving, so full of heart interest, that from the reader in the closet, who has not entirely lost the ability to give himself up to the spell of fiction, the tear of sympathy is almost certain to be won. But in the dull monotony of Mr. Rankin's reading of the story there is not a suggestion of the power to feel or to convey feeling.

That a mixed audience should not have received this effort with any great degree of respectful attention is not surprising; that the gallery, instead of manifesting its impatience with emphatic expressions, did so merely by an occasional outburst of mock applause and the shuffling of many feet, can only be attributed to the fact that some part and parcel of the pathos of Mr. Page's story made a direct appeal and stilled the hearers by reason of the knowledge that they were in the presence of the recital of something tragic that demanded respect, if nothing more.

But, in contemplation of Mr. Rankin's undramatic "dramatic play" one cannot help being reminded of that astute remark of the man who said that "when three cows are lying in a field and one of them is standing up—that's a bull."

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One is constantly being confronted in the theatre by the amazing short-sightedness of men who by reason of long experience ought to know better, and in Mr. Rankin's present effort the fact is again demonstrated that it is not quite as easy sometimes to see things from inside as from the outside. If a frank expression of opinion could be had from the average theatrical manager, he would in nine cases out of ten insist that the men who write about plays don't know a good play when they see it, are hopelessly wrong every time they say a play is bad, and haven't the slightest conception of what the public wants and what it doesn't want in the shape of theatrical entertainment. And when the manager is frank enough to admit that the sort of thing he is offering the public is not what it wants—his box office is the infallible clue to that situation—he is pretty apt to excuse the state of affairs on the grounds that the right sort of material is not in the market; that there are no men capable of writing the good plays; he must perforce produce the bad ones.

It doesn't seem plausible that this one field of endeavor, to which no end of men and women are applying their gray matter, should stand alone in having no new and startling discoveries while in every other field there is a movement upward and onward by younger and fresher minds, acting and working and improving on the ground that has been harrowed and tilled and watered by those who went before.

But admitting that all the younger playwrights—if would-be playwrights—are lacking, in this, or that, or the other quality which will enable them to turn out, off-hand, exactly what the managers consider the right sort of play, isn't it equally true in the light of failure after failure of those produced, that the accepted dramatists—an exceedingly small circle indeed—are equally wide of the mark?

If, as the manager so frequently admits, it is practically impossible to gauge the public taste, to decide just what the public wants—if, in short, it is all a gamble and a speculation—would not the manager increase his chances of a winning if he drew more cards and tried to improve his hand?

Only a few nights ago a play was produced which had been made from a book by one of the two or three chosen artisans of play building who are permitted to enter in that trade. It came as far from being a good play as practically every other effort from the same hand. But when the next book is to be dramatized it is ten to one that the same hand will be called into service.

To the man whose vision is not blinded by the traditions and environment of the managerial offices it doesn't seem the hand at the business couldn't do much worse, and might just happen to do better. And if it's all a gamble, as they say, the sporting instinct would seem to point to the taking of that one chance.

If a man who had had as much experience as McKee Rankin can make so big a mistake as he has in expecting any sort of success with such a vehicle as his dramatic or dramatic play—and it is an astonishing example of theatrical and managerial dense ness for Mr. Rankin has had a world of experience both in the acting and the business side of the theatre—it would seem almost plausible for some manager to engage as the arbiter of his fate a being who has never yet been the idole of a playhouse, a being who will simply put all the manuscripts he has had and draw one for production at random.

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To those who follow the theatres closely and who are familiar with the careers of players so yet unknown to the general public as adds interest sometimes accrues to the sudden recognition of an actor or actress, who, after a greater or lesser period of waiting, has succeeded in "making good." That particular state of affairs is in the theatrical world manifested itself in two ways. First, the applause of the first night audience; second, the "good notices" in the papers the morning after the initial production.

It is certain that the name of Carlotta Nillson, on the programme at the Manhattan Theatre, where she is cast for the part of Mrs. Elvsted in "Hedda Gabler," means absolutely nothing to most of those present. After her emotional scene, which called forth an unusual demonstration of approval, many a programme was rustled while the name of the actress was being sought. Hardly possible that there were a dozen persons who remembered that little over a year ago Miss Nillson was playing in Mme. Fiske's company in the Theatre Hélène, Paris, that in the delightful play which Mme. Le Moyne tried at the Garden Theatre, Carlotta Nillson was "Among Those Present," and that for ten years or so this same actress has been playing with various companies in and out and around New York.

Miss Nillson has done other things that gave her a reputation which, but for her modesty, she would at this time be enjoying. It happens that in this case she is cast with a part in which her peculiarly sympathetic temperament blends perfectly with her well-studied dramatic art.

Seven or eight years ago this actress was playing through the country in a version of "The Queen of Society," in which Eliza Proctor Otis was winning laurels and sharing them with Effie Tilbury, daughter of that one-time queen of burlesque, Lydia Thompson. Persons who saw "The Queen of Society" may recall that it contained two especially effective parts for leading women, and these parts were played interchangeably night after night by Miss Otis and Miss Tilbury. In that company Carlotta Nillson attracted attention from sympathetic and understanding playgoers by a remarkably clever performance of an ingenue rôle, in which her ability to express overwhelming emotion stood her in good stead.

She married, left the stage, went back to it again, played a season or so in London, has since known what it was to have an engagement and be out of it again, and to those who are familiar with her career her present success is an example of one well earned since it has been laboriously sought.

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Now that Richard Mansfield is again in the public eye, the younger Mansfield, yclept by his familiars Georgie, and rejoicing in full four years of active boyish babyhood, is once more making himself heard.

A few days ago Mr. Mansfield, as is his custom, was telling stories to Georgie, and tiring of narratives dealing with dragons and fairies, elf, and gnomes, he sought to interest the youngster in the classic tale of the fall of Troy. With such detail did the mighty Richard relate the story of the wooden horse, and of the armed men hidden in its vitals, when it was wheeled into the doomed city. He told how Aeneas fled from Troy, bearing Anchises on his back, and felt that he had done well in thus early instilling into the youthful Mansfield's mind the classic story that he himself knew and loved so well. What was his surprise therefore, when, instead of the awed silence which he expected to follow the recital, Georgie broke into a loud and exultant cry:

"Hurrah for grandma!"

Mr. Mansfield long ago gave up trying to follow all the subtle windings of Georgie's mind, but as the boy passed from the room, shouting again and again at the top of his voice "Hurrah for grandma!" the actor turned to his valet and remarked:

"Well, upon my word. That is inexplicable to me. What do you suppose ever started him on that task?"

The valet, whose perspicacity on the occasion provoked the tag of the story, promptly answered:

"Why, come to think of it, Sir, you know his grandma lives in Troy."

And then Mr. Mansfield realized that some sort of a mythological atlas is going to be needed in his household before Georgie will be able to grasp the full force of classical allusions.

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Sad, indeed, has been the sartorial fate of Miss Drina de Wolfe, now cast for a leading rôle with Miss Jessie Millward's company in "A Clean Slate."

Miss De Wolfe made a special trip to Paris last Summer for the purpose of buying some elaborate gowns to wear in the new play, which is a modern society comedy of English life. She spent a small fortune buying clothes on the Rue de la Paix and in the fashionable dressmaking establishments, and she came back to America conscious of the fact that she could more than hold her own in the matter of magnificent gowns.

A judge of her consternation when her rôle was given her at the first rehearsal of "A Clean Slate." She had been cast to play the rôle of a country servant, Tabitha, who dresses in the plain blue gingham gown. Tears and entreaties availed nothing. She pleaded with Manager Charles B. Dillingham for just one chance to wear one pretty little gown, but he was adamant. He pointed out to the young actress that art should be cherished more tenderly than a love of fine gowns, and that if she could make a hit in a rôle without the assistance of gorgeous costumes, it would be everlastingly to her credit as an actress of real talent. So, finally Miss De Wolfe dried her tears and consented to play the part.

Her consternation at the sight of both halls at the nearest drug store she packed her lovely gowns tenderly away in massive trunks, and sent them to a warehouse, heavily insured. And when "A Clean Slate" appears here, Miss De Wolfe will be seen playing the rôle of a homely, peasly-dressed girl, clothed in a plain, blue gingham gown of blue and white. Thus will beauty be sacrificed to art.

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People who travel a great deal very often have a weighty sense of the erudition expected of them. They feel that they are "spotted" as men and women of the world, and that to ask questions is to confess simplicity of which they should not be guilty. Not infrequently the result of this self-confidence is punished by misfortune, as in a story which Grace George tells on herself.

Last season Miss George found herself in Toledo, with a jump to Chicago ahead of her. The train was scheduled to leave at 1 o'clock, but the sleepers were to be open at any time after 11. Accordingly, immediately after the performance of "Pretty Peggy," Miss George went down to the station, and, having had a Chicago train pointed out to her, quietly got into the car and retired for the night.

She slept fairly well, and found the morning sun shining through the crevices in the window curtain when she awoke. The watch under her pillow told her that the hour was nearly nine. The car was utterly without motion.

"Wonder how long we have been in Chicago," thought Miss George as she rang the bell for the porter. Repeated jabs at the button, however, failed to bring this swarthy potentate. Finally, alarmed at the idea that the train must have been in long enough for its crew to have deserted the Princess Theatre, Miss George raised her curtain and peeked out. The station looked strangely familiar, even before her eye fell upon the letters on the sign over the entrance.

The sign read "Toledo."

Miss George, ashamed to ask questions, had got into a sleeper that was not coupled to a Chicago train, and had not traveled one inch during the night. An early express took her to Chicago in time for the evening performance, and the actress now asks all necessary questions.

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A story credited to Joseph Jefferson, who has already stood for so many that one more won't count, even if he was not guilty, has to do with a Colorado woman who one day presented herself at the registration booth of a town in that State for the purpose of qualifying in order that she might cast her vote later upon the school question.

"With what political party do you affiliate?" asked the clerk.

She blushed and otherwise indicated her unfamiliarity with the usages in the case.

"Must I answer that question?" she finally stammered.

"Certainly, Madam, the law requires it."

"Then," said the woman, her voice sinking to a whisper, "I don't think I care to vote if I must mention the party's name. However, I don't mind saying he is a candidate for a Trusteeship and one of the nicest men I ever met."

THE GRAND OPERA SEASON.

Manager Conried Issues a Prospectus—Some of the Novelties to be Presented.

Heinrich Conried yesterday sent out the prospectus for the coming grand opera season. Most of the announcements have been made before. The season will last fifteen weeks, during which time sixty subscription performances will be given. The date of the opening is Monday evening, Nov. 23. As in former seasons, the regular subscription performances will be given on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings and on Saturday Afternoon.

The novelties of the season include "Die Verkaufte Braut," which will be sung in English; "Les Dragons de Villars," "Glückda," and "La Dame Blanche." The costumes used in the production of the Wagner music-dramas will be entirely new. August Fuchs will be chief stage manager, though all productions will be under the personal supervision of Mr. Conried.

The price of orchestra seats for single performances will be $5 each. Dress circle chairs will be $3, balcony chairs $2.50, family circle chairs $1.50 and $1. For the production of "Parsifal" another scale of prices will be in effect.

"RED FEATHER" PRODUCED.

Grace Van Studdiford Pleases Baltimore in a Comic Opera Which Has a Plot.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 6.—"Red Feather," a new romantic opera by Klein, Cook, and De Koven was produced for the first time of any stage at the Academy of Music tonight by the Slaughter Opera Company, with Miss Grace Van Studdiford as the prima donna. Every seat was occupied. The production is molded on the old-fashioned lines of light opera, with a plot.

Miss Van Studdiford scored a success. She was supported by Miss Elise de Vere in the part of a Parisian milliner, a rôle marked by vivacity and attractiveness.

Leading the comedy element were James B. Sullivan, Louis Casavant, and F. Stuart Hyatt. Stanley Hawkins was the baritone, George Fellows the tenor, and Olive Celeste Moore the contralto. There were 100 voices in the chorus.

The stage setting was elaborate and sumptuous, and the whole piece was presented with a smoothness which indicated the most careful rehearsal.

"MARY OF MAGDALA" SUIT.

George M. Baxter Alleges Plagiarism of His "Judas Iscariot," and Seeks an Accounting.

Papers were filed yesterday in the office of United States Commissioner Shields against Minnie Maddern Fiske, the actress; her husband and manager, Harrison Grey Fiske, and Paul Heyse, author of the play "Mary of Magdala," asking for an accounting of all the moneys received through the representation of the play in question. The complainant in the case is George M. Baxter of 255 West One Hundred and Eleventh Street, who alleges that "Mary of Magdala" is a plagiarism of a book and play written by himself and entitled "Judas Iscariot."

Mr. Baxter asserts that he submitted a copy of the scenario of his play to David Belasco in September, 1902, and he alleges that Mr. Belasco would have produced his work, but for the production of "Mary of Magdala." He names Mr. Belasco as one of the witnesses in his suit, and mentions, among other witnesses to his claim, Oscar Hammerstein, Kirke La Shelle, Kyrle Bellew, Otis Skinner, and Opie Read.

In his bill of complaint he cites the argument of his play "Judas Iscariot" and alleges many conspicuous points of similarity in the sequence of events, scenes, situations, characters, and climaxes" of the two works.

The solicitors for the plaintiff are Karasik & McGovern of 300 Broadway, and his counsel is T. A. Atchison of the same address.

"Mary of Magdala" was produced at the Manhattan Theatre early last season, and was accounted a success. Up to the end of last week Mrs. Fiske had been again appearing in the piece at the same theatre. The English version of the Heyse play was made by William Winter, the fact having come to light only recently.

PLAYERS SECRETLY MARRIED.

Court Case Brings to Light Wedding of Helen Bertram to Edward J. Morgan.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 6.—Although a suit was taken to-day before Justice Cochrane in the case against Edward J. Morgan, the actor, and George B. Weaver, President of the Stratford Hôtel Company, charged with disorderly conduct and resisting an officer, the incident has confirmed a bit of stage gossip. The alleged offense consisted in preventing a constable from serving a writ of attachment upon the baggage of Helen Bertram, the actress.

It now develops that Mr. Morgan and Miss Bertram were secretly married at Windsor, Canada, just before they came to Chicago. Morgan at first denied, and then admitted, the marriage.

Mrs. Morgan, and her daughter, to-day accompanied her husband in an automobile ride. It is asserted that many dinner entertainments at which Mr. Morgan and Miss Bertram "happened to be present" were in reality given to the couple by a few of their friends who knew of the secret wedding.

Theatrical folk here were surprised when they heard of the marriage of Edward J. Morgan and Helen Bertram. Some there were who said they had heard that the event was pending, but nobody looked for it so early. Both are well known here.

Edward J. Morgan won his greatest reputation in "The Christian," in which he had the role of John Storm, the minister. He was with Viola Allen, and made appearance in August of this year at the Academy of Music in the same melodrama.

Helen Bertram is best known perhaps from her part in "Robin Hood," produced by the Bostonians. She had one of the leading roles in this organization and was with it two or three years.

She was last seen in New York in "The Prince of Pilsen." In this musical comedy, which ran nearly half a year at the Broadway, she took the part of the flighty widow who sang the famous "Song of the Cities."

NEWS OF PLAYS AND PLAYERS.

Having accommodated itself in one night to the small stage of the Madison Square Theatre, "Pretty Peggy," with Grace George, is settled down for a run that will be as successful, apparently, as was the twelve-weeks' engagement last Spring at the Herald Square Theatre. The riot scene in the last act is probably the "hit" of the whole performance.

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Marie Cahill is at the Harlem Opera House in "Nancy Brown," in which she appeared at the Bijou last season. Harlem is delighted at the chance to see Miss Cahill without leaving its own boundaries.

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Ruth Holt is to be leading woman for Aubrey Boucicault in "Captain Charlie," William A. Brady engaged her and Beatrice Morgan yesterday for the two most important feminine rôles in the play. Mr. Boucicault began rehearsals yesterday at the Princess Theatre. There is a mob scene in the third act which shows ballroom on the eve of the battle of Waterloo.

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Oct. 27 will be "souvenir night" at the Murray Hill. It will be the fiftieth performance of "Under Cover."

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Carrie Nation's play is to be called "War on Drink." It will be a melodrama in four acts, three of which are already completed. Mrs. Nation has the rôle of the "Home Defender." In the second act there is a scene resembling one in "Drink," and it is in this act that Mrs. Nation begins her saloon-smashing crusade. The play ends with her complete triumph and that of prohibition in Kansas.

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Fritzi Scheff cabled to Charles B. Dillingham yesterday that she would sail on the Kaiser Wilhelm II. The company with which she is to appear will begin rehearsing at the Broadway next Monday, and the work will be well started when the prima donna arrives. Jacob Litt and Julian Holbrook will direct the production of the opera, the title of which will be "Babette." The play is set in rural France about the middle of the eighteenth century. The cast of "Babette" will include Eugene Cowles, William Castleman, Joseph Bartlett, and Louis Harrison.

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Verdi's "Otello" had its first English production in America last night at the Academy of Music, in Brooklyn. Miss Rennyson played the part of Desdemona, Miss Lyell was Emilia, Joseph Sheehan had the title rôle, and Winfred Goff was Iago. Scenically, the production yielded beauties of color and light effects that showed well in the storm scene.

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A new play called "Lights of Home" will be produced at the Fourteenth Street Theatre Nov. 2. It is by Lottie Blair Parker and will have for the important rôles Georgia Wells and Forest Robinson.

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Helen Hahn, who has been Fred Hamlin's private secretary, is now a member of the "Babes in Toyland" company. Rehearsals of the extravaganza are going on at the Majestic.

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Mrs. Alexander Salvini, widow of the young tragedian, is soon to make her appearance on the stage.

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The sale of seats for "Old Heidelberg" began yesterday. The crowd wishing seats for the first performance by Richard Mansfield was so large that the legend of the little "Dream Woman" was not held to. One elderly woman who took her place in line two hours before the office opened became so fatigued that she fainted.

Plan to Support Actors' Home.

Not long ago the Trustees of the Actors' Fund suggested a plan by which money might be raised for the Actors' Home, on Staten Island, by very small contributions on the part of actors and actresses. Alice Fischer is the first to indorse the plan. She has affixed her name to a form which stipulates that the signer of it will give each half of 1 per cent. of salary for one season to the support of the home. It is thought by the Trustees that the general adoption of this plan will put the home on a sound footing.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The wedding bells will ring to-day, when the first few of the Autumn weddings will take place. At Iona Miss Wood will be married to Beekman Winthrop; Miss Anna Earl Dodge and John E. McCullough will be married in the afternoon at St. Barnabas's Church, Irvington-on-Hudson, and Miss Elizabeth Wilson Moore will be married to William Remley at the residence of Mrs. J. Reed Wright on Washington Heights.

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The wedding of Miss Moina Riggs Wood, daughter of Mrs. John Dunn Wood, and Beekman Winthrop, a son of Mrs. Robert Winthrop, will be celebrated at noon to-day in St. Bartholomew's Church by the Rev. Dr. David H. Greer and the Rev. Dr. Huntington of Grace Church. Miss Wood will be escorted to the chancel by her brother, Robert Colgate Wood, and her maid of honor will be Miss Albertina Winthrop, a sister of the bridegroom. The Misses Alice Van Rensselaer, Marie Winthrop, Louise Wolfe, and Evelyn Sloane are to be the bridesmaids, and the little Misses Emily V. Winthrop and Roberta Colgate are to be the flower girls. Mr. Winthrop's best man is to be his brother, Robert Dudley Winthrop, and the ushers selected are Frederic Winthrop, another brother, and William Woodward of New York, and Joseph Warren Edgar H. Wells, Theodore Lyman, and A. H. Parker of Boston. The church ceremony will be followed by a wedding breakfast for relatives at the residence of the bride's mother. The Best Thirty-mile Street Club of Winthrop will take a trip to the Far East, including China and the Philippines, for a bridal tour, and they plan to be absent a year. On their return they will reside in New York.

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The marriage of Miss Carlie M. Schenck, daughter of the late Allen Schenck, and Dr. Daniel Woodbury Wynkoop, a son of Dr. Gerardus Hilles Wynkoop, is to be celebrated in Grace Church chantry on Saturday, Nov. 14. Miss Schenck is a sister of the Misses Florence A. and Mabel Schenck, one of whom is now living in Boston, the other being abroad. She will have two attendants, Miss Lucile Bacon and Miss Annie Elliott, and Dr. Wynkoop will have his father as his best man. There will be no ushers, and the guests are to be the near relatives only. A wedding breakfast at the home of the bride, 27 West Fifty-first Street, will follow the church ceremony.

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The engagement of Dr. Wynkoop and Miss Schenck, which is now announced in connection with the marriage date, is a matter of three weeks' standing only. She and her fiance have known each other for some years, but it was not until her return from Europe a few weeks ago that the friendship culminated in an engagement. Dr. Wynkoop will bring his bride to his present home, 108 Madison Avenue. Mr. and Mrs. Harold Forwood of England, a sister and brother-in-law of Dr. Wynkoop, are expected over for the wedding. Dr. Wynkoop's sister, Miss Elizabeth Wynkoop, was married several years ago to Alexander Hall Morris, Jr., and his brother, Gerardus Hilles Wynkoop, married Miss Helen Potts.

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The engagement is announced of Miss Rose Marshall, daughter of the late Frederick Forest Marshall, whose mother was Miss Rosalie D. Sprouts of Astoria, L. I., to Floyd H. Du Bois, son of Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Du Bois (Kate B. Reading) of this city. Mr. Du Bois is a Harvard graduate, class of '01.

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The engagement has been announced of Miss Edith Allen Candler, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Pitmen Hall Candler, and George L. Stebbins. Miss Candler's brother, Duncan, married Miss Beatrice de Trobriand Post last Autumn.

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From abroad comes an unredacted statement that Cora, Countess of Stradford, who was Miss Cora Smith and afterward Mrs. Samuel Colgate, is engaged to be married to M. T. Leonard. The news, although positively stated in London, is not believed here. The Countess of Stradford married first the late Samuel Colgate in the early eighties. On his death she went to reside in London, and in December, 1898, she was married to the Earl of Stratford at Grace Church Chantry in this city. The Earl was killed in the May of the following year by falling before an express train at a small suburban station. The Countess of Stradford's only daughter, Miss Colgate, was presented at court this year. She has made several visits to this country, stopping with her grandmother, Mrs. Samuel Smith, and with her aunt, Mrs. Alfred Kessler. The Countess of Stradford has been very much of an invalid recently. She hurt her knee-cap severely two years ago and last year in going to India, a sudden lurch of the ship threw her down and caused a new wound. She has not been able to walk except with the greatest difficulty. She, however, was one of the guests last week at the wedding of her husband's niece, Lady Byng, the daughter of the present Earl of Stratford. The Countess's relatives in this country have not heard anything of her engagement, and do not know of Mr. Leonard. The late Coleridge Kennard was to have been made a Baron, but died before receiving the honor. He has some brothers and collateral relatives, but M. T. Leonard is not thought to be one of them.

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Mrs. Whitney Warren and Miss Warren are booked to sail to-day for Europe. They will remain abroad this Winter.

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Robert Goelet arrived yesterday on the Deutschland. He will join his mother in this city. Mrs. Goelet and Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt return from Washington to-day, where they attended the memorial services in honor of Sir Michael Herbert.

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Other passengers on the Deutschland were the Marquise de Monstiers Merinville, who was Miss Caldwell; Edward S. L'Estrange Phipps, Mrs. William Rutherford, William Rhinelander Stewart, and D. W. C. Falls.

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To-morrow afternoon will be the first day of the Morristown Horse Show, and several house parties will be given for that event.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 6.—Among the departures to-day were Mrs. J. Stewart Barney and her mother, Mrs. Van Nest, who have occupied the Eldridge villa during the past Summer; Mrs. Hall, wife of Major Charles Hall, who occupied the Stone cottage, and Miss Lottie McAllister, who has been visiting Mrs. William Grosvenor.

Mr. and Mrs. William E. Carter have closed Quarterfoil and returned to Philadelphia.

Mrs. Hugh D. Auchincloss has closed Hammersmith Farm. Mr. and Mrs. Samuel E. Hunnington have closed their villa on Ridge Road and returned to Brooklyn, and Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Hutton have closed Shamrock Lodge and gone to New York. Where they will remain several days at the Plaza Hotel.

Mrs. John Carter Brown has returned to her Bellevue Avenue cottage after a visit in Providence.

Miss Wetmore left to-day for New York, accompanied by her father, Senator George Peabody Wetmore. Miss Wetmore will sail for Europe to-morrow.

Mrs. Charles Acton Ives is visiting Miss Florence Lyman at her cottage on Leroy Avenue.

Mrs. John Jacob Astor is visiting her father, R. S. Willing, at his villa on Webster Street.

Arthur T. Kemp and his daughter are spending a few days here.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks have closed Rockhurst and gone to New York.

Mrs. Joseph Fortescue, who has been visiting Mrs. John R. Drexel, returned to New York to-day.

Mrs. G. H. Winthrop, who has been visiting her mother, Mrs. Charles Potter, has returned to New York.

Miss Pulsney is the guest of Mrs. William Grosvenor.

James J. Van Alen, accompanied by Miss May Van Alen, will sail for Europe Oct. 12, to remain abroad during the Winter.

Dr. William T. Bull and Prof. Oliver W. Huntington arrived from New York this evening.

Mrs. Frank P. Bush is the guest of Mrs. J. M. Bush at Indian Spring.

Capt. C. H. Davis, U. S. N., and Mrs. Davis, who have been spending the Summer at North Hatley, Quebec, have arrived at their cottage, The Cedars, at Jamestown.

J. S. S. Wharton and family and E. M. Rosengarten have closed their cottages at Jamestown and returned to Philadelphia for the Winter.

WILSON S. BISSELL DEAD

After Long Illness End Comes to ex-Postmaster General.

Slept Most of the Time During Latter Days, but Mind Was Clear When He Was Awake.

BUFFALO, Oct. 6.—Wilson S. Bissell, ex-Postmaster General, died at 10:35 o'clock to-night. At about noon he sank into a deep sleep, and it was with difficulty that he was aroused at various times during the afternoon for nourishment and medicine. The end came easily and peacefully. Dr. De Witt H. Sherman, the physician who has been attending him during his recent illness, and members of the family were at his bedside.

Mr. Bissell suffered from complications thought to be akin to Bright's disease, but not well understood. On June 1 his trouble became so serious that he was sent to New York to consult specialists. It was thought an operation would be performed, but after an examination the specialists decided that it would be better for the patient first to rebuild his health.

He was sent to his Summer home at Bar Harbor, where he remained several weeks. He spent most of the time there in bed, and then it was realized that his case was hopeless. In September he returned to Buffalo. Some important legal matters in which he was interested were disposed of, and Mr. Bissell was again forced to bed. He suffered no pain, sleeping most of the time.

When awake his mind was always clear, and he conversed with members of the family and the physicians. During the latter part of his illness numerous messages of inquiry were received from former President Cleveland and members of the Cabinet in which Mr. Bissell served as Postmaster General.

Wilson Shannon Bissell was born in Rome, N. Y., on Dec. 21, 1851, and was taken by his parents to their new home in Buffalo when he was six years old. After attending the public schools of the city for a while he went to Hobart Grammar School at Geneva, Ontario County, New York, to Hamilton College, where he was prepared for Yale, where he was matriculated in 1869 and graduated with honors in the class of '73.

Immediately after his graduation he began his study law in Buffalo under A. P. Laning and in 1877 formed a partnership with Lyman J. Bass. It was in 1884 that Grover Cleveland joined the firm, with which he remained until he became Governor. Mr. Bass in the meanwhile had retired on account of ill-health, and so the firm was represented as Bissell, Bicard & Cleveland. Bissell was also interested in the directorates of several railway companies, in the management of which he was continually active.

It was well known that Mr. Bissell might have had a Cabinet office during Grover Cleveland's first Administration, but he declined to accept any office, and it was said that he did not want it and that many of Mr. Cleveland's personal friends were of the same mind. He had been active in politics ever since his partner was elected Governor of New York, and the relations of the two were so friendly that when Mr. Cleveland was nominated Mr. Bissell was his manager. The acceptance of the Postmaster Generalship by the Buffalo lawyer in Mr. Cleveland's second term followed much pestilation on the former's part, and it was known to all his acquaintances that he made great sacrifices in finally acceding to the President's invitation that he enter the Cabinet.

Having remained a bachelor for the greater part of his life, Mr. Bissell was married on Feb. 4, 1890, to Miss Louise Fowler Sturges of Geneva, N. Y., who had some reputation as a singer, and it was said that she gave up the promises of fame and fortune on the operatic stage to wed Mr. Bissell. Mrs. Bissell survives.

In politics Mr. Bissell joined always as a supporter of Mr. Cleveland from the time when the latter was elected Mayor of Buffalo. When he became Postmaster General under his friend it was said that he mastered the enormous mass of detail in a fortnight, which took months earlier men, his predecessors, had been wont to do, and the memory of his systematic ways has come down as a record ever since his retirement. For one thing, he was at his desk at 9:30 every day, half an hour before the clerks of the department were accustomed to show up, and he most days remained at his desk long after they had finished their work.

DEATH OF JOHN LOUGHRAN.

John Loughran, President of the Manufacturers' National Bank, Brooklyn, died yesterday morning in his home, 4 South Portland Avenue, that borough, from pleuro-pneumonia, after a long illness. For several days Mr. Loughran had known that his end was approaching. He called the members of his family and the servants of the house around his bedside on Monday and took leave of them.

"I shall be with you but one night more," he said.

His words came true, for his death took place early yesterday morning.

Mr. Loughran was born in Ireland in 1821 and came to this country in 1844. He went to work for a grocer in Williamsburg, and in time opened a small grocery of his own at Bedford Avenue and Broadway. Subsequently he became a partner in the tin manufacturing firm of Fraser, Bell & Loughran, at 81 Cliff Street, Manhattan. He was elected a director of the Manufacturers' Bank, which is now at Broadway and Berry Street, in 1874. Some months later he was elected Vice President, and became President of the bank in 1886.

Mr. Loughran was an officer of the Nassau Gas Company, the Kings County Savings Institution, and the Manhattan Beach Company. He is survived by a son, Daniel J. Loughran, President of the Kings County Iron Works, and two daughters, Miss Mary E. Loughran and Mrs. John E. Walsh.

The funeral services will probably be held on Friday, at the Cathedral Chapel, Greene and Clermont Avenues.

Paul Babcock.

Paul Babcock died yesterday at his residence, Montclair, N. J., at the age of sixty-two years. Born and educated in this city, he was President of the Liebig Manufacturing Company and a director in the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey and in the British Columbia Copper Company. He was a member also of the Atlantic Yacht Club, the Montclair Club, and of the New England Society.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Booth—Chamberlain.

Special to The New York Times.

BAYONNE, N. J., Oct. 6.—Miss Betsy Hull Chamberlain of Bayonne and Alfred Weston Booth, Jr., were married in Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church this evening. The Rev. Frederick M. Kirkus officiated. The bride is the daughter of Third Vice President Harry E. Chamberlain of the Erie Railroad Company. The bridegroom is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Booth of Eighty-seventh Street and Riverside Drive, Manhattan. Miss Hobson of Bayonne was maid of honor. The bridesmaids were the Misses Florence Booth, sister of the bridegroom, Grace Norton of Brooklyn, Helen Dickey of Newburg, N. Y., and Grace Lenahan of Bayonne. Katherine M. Chamberlain, the bride's sister, and Annett of Manhattan were flower girls. Harry E. Chamberlain of Bayonne, Burdett Kip, Burdett Annett, and Hudson Booth of Manhattan, Daniel Streeter of Buffalo, and George V. Brower of Brooklyn were ushers.

Ingalls—Hernandez.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Oct. 6.—Miss Helene Hernandez, daughter of Mrs. Florence Hernandez, of 11 High Street, Orange, and Percy Ingalls of Montclair, were married this evening in Grace Church, Orange, by the Rev. Dr. Alexander Mann. Miss Hernandez is a well-known golfer, who has played on the women's team of the Essex County Country Club. The maid of honor was the Grace Howard of Summit, and the bridesmaids were Miss Gertrude Lewis, Miss Ottolie Lohrke, and Miss Emita Ryan of East Orange, Miss Marjorie Worth of Llewellyn Park, and Miss Helen Ingalls of Montclair. Charles L. Ingalls of Montclair was best man, and the ushers were Walter Lewis, William Ryan, Gilbert Hayward, Harris Harry Holmes, and William Peake of Montclair, Hermes G. Horstick of Verona, and Edward S. Willis and Harold Crocker of Orange.

Sears—McElroy.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 6.—This evening at 8 o'clock at the home of the bride, on Walnut Street, Miss Ethel V. McElroy, daughter of the late Victor Beam of New York, was married to Mr. Sears. The bride was given away by her brother, S. M. McElroy, Jacob Beam, a member of the Faculty of Princeton University, was his brother's best man.

Buchanan—Lefter.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Oct. 6.—At the Broadway residence of Mr. and Mrs. Alonzo Lefter, this morning, took place the marriage of their daughter, Miss Lydia E. Lefter, to James Buchanan of Rising. The Rev. Frederick H. Decker, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, officiated. The newly wedded couple will reside in Rising.

Dument—Mason.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Oct. 6.—John B. Dument, a member of the New York Stock Exchange, and Mrs. J. Parker Mason, both of this city, were married at the home of the bride at noon to-day. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. William R. Richards of the Brick Presbyterian Church, New York. The bride was given away by her father, J. Howard Wright of Lexington Avenue, New York. There were no attendants.

SOCIAL LIFE AT LENOX.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Oct. 6.—The Misses Thompson of New York, who have been occupying the Peters cottage since June, have closed their residence and returned to New York.

Mrs. J. H. Beekman and Miss Beekman returned to New York this afternoon.

An inventory of the estate of the late Hamilton Kuhn of Boston, a resident cottager, was filed in the County Court House this week. His estate is valued in personal property at $60,000, and in real estate at $27,000.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Roosevelt and Miss Helen T. Roosevelt of Rose Park, N. Y., who have been automobiling in the Berkshires, have returned to New York.

Miss Leland, New York; Miss Vincent, Orange, N. J., Mrs. Andrew Anderson, St. Augustine, and Mr. and Mrs. Robert Winthrop, Boston, arrived at Hotel Aspinwall this evening.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Read will give a coon hunt and supper at their cottage to-morrow evening. The hunt will be conducted by Slattery, who introduced the chase as a sport of society.

IN THE SHOPS.

It is time for middy doll to be looking after a Winter wardrobe, and if she is a good manager she can find a supply of warm garments for a very small sum. To begin with, the ornamental, which are useful as well, there is a muff and boa that should please a dolly's heart, which can be had for 10 cents. It is made of pretty wool material, and finished with narrow ribbons in different colors to suit narrow ribbons in different colors to suit different tastes.

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If dolly determines to keep all her purchases down to 10 cents, she will manage very well for an outfit. In underwear there are exceedingly pretty little corsets to be found in different colors for that price.

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There are neat little petticoats of colored cottons, or they could be used for separate skirts at a pinch, that cost only 10 cents, and small frocks cost the same.

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A nifted jacket of white, with a colored border around the neck and edge—pink or blue on different little jackets, and these large enough to fit a good-sized doll—will cost 10 cents. Other styles of crocheted jackets have colored edges of the wool and are no more expensive.

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There are little golf capes with imitation hoods for the medium-sized doll, that cost

FIVE FAVORITES FIRST

Almanzor, in the Steeplechase, Was the Only Non-Choice to Win.

Grenade Easily Captured the Rancho Del Paso Stakes from Wotan and Adriutha at Morris Park.

The best horses as indicated by public form all but swept the programme at Morris Park yesterday, post favorites winning in five races of the six on the card, but at that the sport was in no way tame, as winners had to fight hard and do their very best to get to the post first in two instances. The single successful non-choice of the day was Almanzor, a half-bred hunter, who after one of the prettiest jumping contests of the season captured the Autumn Meadow Brook Hunters' Handicap, and in doing so lowered the Morris Park three mile steeplechase course record from 6:15 to 6:11.

In this event, the conditions of which called for gentlemen riders and put a penalty on horses ridden by professional jockeys, eight horses run, but of the eight only two were ridden by amateurs, these being Morelton Chief, with Mr. Mordecai up, and Red Hawk, with Mr. Evans in the saddle. Somerset started favorite, with Manilian a strong second choice, while Almanzor was gingerly backed by a stable following, on the strength of his good showing in private. From start to finish the race was between Almanzor and Manilian, these two going out together and making the running at a terrific pace, and alternating in the lead until they were on the last round of the field. Then Manilian, in spite of his advantage in being thoroughbred, was willing to give it up, and began to stop.

Morelton Chief had trailed third to that point, his rider seeming confident that at the pace the others must come back to him, but just as he had galloped in the first two miles and a half Almanzor had enough left to finish with and galloped home an easy winner by four lengths, while the tired Manilian just managed to last it out and beat Morelton Chief ten lengths for second place. No horse of the eight that ran fell, but two of the number refused to jump after covering a good part of the course and did not finish, these being Gortnagallen and Sir Ellerslie.

For the Rancho Del Paso Stakes, six furlongs down the Eclipse course, for two-year-olds, four of the ten named to run were withdrawn, leaving Grenade, ridden by O'Neill, as the favorite, with Hippocrates the next choice. Grenade was off with the leaders, and, racing well up all the way, drew out with a good lead and won with a lot to spare by a length and a half, while Wotan, coming with a rush from back in the rear in the last furlong, got up in the last strides and snatched second place from the outsider Adriutha by a nose. Conundrum, ridden by Fuller, came from behind in the fifth race, and, hard ridden to the last jump, just managed to win by a head from Our Nugget, the pacemaker.

In the last race Caughnawaga, with the top weight, was busy all through the stretch getting up to Surmise, who led until almost on the post, Caughnawaga then beating him out by a half length, while Surmise was a head before Brigand, all three finishing under whip and spur. Prince Ching and Greencrest were much the best in their respective races, both of which were for maidens, and both won easily. The weather was pleasant, the track fast, and the attendance excellent. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For maidens three years old and upward; special weights; last six and a half furlongs of the Withers course.

Henry J. Morris's Prince Ching, b. g., 3 years, by Pagan-Shing Chiua, 107 pounds, (H. Cochran,) 6 to 5 and 3 to 5.....1
The Pepper Stable's Love Note, ch. f., 3, by Kantaka-Lady Pepper, 107, (Sailing,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1.....2
A. Featherstone's Pepper, b. g., 3, by Reisman-Bo Peep, 107, (Fuller,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1.....3
Time—1:20¼. Won easily by six lengths, a head between second and third. Phaon, The Captain, Captain Brown, Royal Scarlet, Sentinel, Caxton, Heir Apparent, Effie Sheppard, Dr. Bissell, Fleetful, and Queen Elizabeth also ran. Value to the winner, $770. Winner trained by M. Hatfield.

SECOND RACE.—The Autumn Meadow Brook Hunters' Handicap Steeplechase, for gentlemen hunters four years old and upward; about three miles, (twice over the water jump,) through the field.

T. Gerard's Almanzor, br. g., 5 years, by Zouave-Viceroy mare, 157 pounds, (Henry,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....1
F. M. Nagel's Manilian, ch. g., 6, by Spendthrift-Philippa, 163, (Saffel,) 8 to 1 and even.....2
D. J. Morehead's Morelton Chief, ch. g., by Battler-Muggs, 145, (Mr. Mordecai,) 30 to 1 and 12 to 1.....3
Time—6:11. Won easily by four lengths, ten lengths between second and third. Somerset, Sir Ellerslie, Red Hawk, and Champion Gortnagallen also ran. Sir Ellerslie and Gortnagallen refused and did not finish. Value to the winner, $620. Winner trained by P. Meaney.

THIRD RACE.—For maidens, two-year-olds, colts and geldings, special weights; six furlongs on the Eclipse course.

F. R. Hitchcock's Greenscret, b. g., by Goldcrest-Ethel Green, 100 pounds, (T. Burns,) 8 to 5 and 3 to 5.....1
Augustus Belmont's Orthodox, ch. c., by Don d'Oro-Ortegal, 112, (Odom,) 7 to 2 and even.....2
David Gideon's Blytheness, br. g., by His Highness-Nellie Bly, 109, (O'Neill,) 4 to 1 and 7 to 5.....3
Time—1:10. Won easily by two lengths, two lengths and a half between second and third. Ascetic, Bartender, Fort Plain, Gay Lothario, Riverdale, Mohican, and Sallet also ran. Value to the winner, $720. Winner trained by W. P. Burch.

FOURTH RACE.—The Rancho del Paso Stakes, for two-year-olds, non-winners of $5,000 at time of entry, special weights, penalties and allowances; six furlongs on the Eclipse course.

S. Fagel's Grenade, b. c., by St. Gatien-Turnoff, 106 pounds, (O'Neill,) 6 to 5 and 2 to 5.....1
The Hampton Stable's Wotan, b. c., by Wagner-Undecided, 106, (Hicks,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1.....2
John Sanford's Adriutha, br. f., by Clifford-Aranza II., 97, (H. Callahan,) 40 to 1 and 10 to 1.....3
Time 1:09¾. Won easily by a length and a half; a head between second and third. Memorise, Crown Prince, and Hippocrates also ran. Value to the winner, $2,360. Winner trained by A. J. Joyner.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; scale from $2,000 down to $500; one mile on the Withers course.

The Manhattan Stable's Conundrum, b. g., 5 years, by Charade-Lydia Belle, 110 pounds, (Fuller,) 7 to 5 and 2 to 5.....1
Mrs. Julia Krauss's Our Nugget, b. f., 4, by Deceitful-Start, 108, (T. Burns,) 3 to 1 and even.....2
Terry McGovern's Cincinnatus, ch. c., 3, by Ornament-Emma Primrose, 102, (Desmond,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....3
Time—1:41¼. Won ridden out, by a head, a length and a half between second and third. Rocky and Blue Victor also ran. Value to the winner, $750. Winner trained by E. H. Gerrisen.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a quarter over the hill.

John Sanford's Caughnawaga, ch. c., 4 years, by Clifford-La Tosca, 123 pounds, (Odom,) even and 1 to 2.....1
Henry J. Morris's Surmise, br. h., by Sir Dixon-Conjecture, 100, (Gannon,) 8 to 2 and 4 to 5.....2
James Delaney's Brigand, ch. c., 3, by Belvidere-Lavonia, 85, (Redfern,) 10 to 5 and 7 to 10.....3
Time—2:08¾. Won, ridden out, by a half length, a head between second and third. Only three horses ran. Value to the winner, $1,065. Winner trained by W. Hayward, Jr.

Entries for Morris Park Races.

FIRST RACE.—Highweight Handicap, for all ages; last six and a half furlongs of the Withers course. Wealth, 132 pounds; Rockwater, 130; Ingold, 123; Icewater, 122; Judith Campbell, 120; Mazurka, 117; Sir Voorhees, 115; Invincible, 114; John E., 110; Cinquevalli, 108; Aurieville, 107; Illyrie and Monet, 105 each; Adios and Ed Tierney, 100 each, and Knight Herlem and Sela, 96 each.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners of $1,000 in 1903; special weights, with penalties, apprentices and jockeys who have never ridden a winner in other than a selling race to ride; one mile on the Withers course. Runnels, 110 pounds; Mabel Richmond, 107; Miss Morgan, 105; Alice and Early Eve, 97 each; Panicombrigg and High Chancellor, 96 each, and Cottage Maid, 87.

THIRD RACE.—The Champagne Stakes, for two-year-olds, with allowances; last seven furlongs of the Withers mile. Pilgrim and The Miniute Man, 122 pounds each, and Ort Wells, Wotan, Stalwart, and The Southerner, 112 each.

FOURTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, non-winners of $1,000, selling allowances, scale from $2,000 down to $500; last seven furlongs of the Withers mile. Valour, 109 pounds; The Bailey, 108; Helios, 106; Short Cake, 97; Charlie Fisher, 92; Longspur, 90, and Edna Edwards and Runic, 87 each. Apprentice allowance of 3 pounds each claimed for Short Cake, Edna Edwards, Longspur, Runic, and Charlie Fisher.

FIFTH RACE.—The New Rochelle Stakes, for three-year-olds and upward, special weights, selling allowances, scale from $5,000 down to $1,000; one mile on the Withers course. Highlander, 114 pounds; Carbuncle, 111, and Wild Thyme, Daisy Green, and Emma, 106 each. Apprentice allowance of 5 pounds claimed for Daisy Green.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances, scale from $2,000 down to $500; one mile and a sixteenth over the hill. Outsider, 108 pounds; Stonewall, 105; Kinnikinnic, McWilliams, Beverly, and Plaza, 101 each, and Rose, 92. Apprentice allowance of 5 pounds claimed for Stonewall.

The Fiddler May Race Again.

The Stewards acting for the Westchester Racing Association at Morris Park yesterday practically completed their inquiry into the alleged "ringing" case involving the horse The Fiddler, winner of a race at that track on Saturday, and reached the conclusion that the horse was all that he had been represented to be when he was entered for the race. Under their decision The Fiddler is eligible for entry to races that may be run at Morris Park for the remainder of the meeting, as the Stewards believe it would be unjust to bar him from racing on suspicion only. The case remains open in that the officials will consider any proof that may be offered that the horse is other than the five-year-old gelding registered as The Fiddler, but it has been proved to their satisfaction that the animal is not, as was reported, the gelding McNamara.

Morristown Horse Show Plans.

The Morristown Field Club Horse Show, one of the most important annual events in the State of New Jersey, will begin at Morristown, N. J., to-morrow, and it will last through the two following days. There are forty-three classes, some of which are open to all comers, but there are many restricted to horses and ponies owned by members of the club or residents of Morris County. All the classes have filled beyond the expectations of the committee, so that quality and quantity are assured. Judging of these classes will take place every afternoon, beginning at 1:30 o'clock each day. The programme for to-morrow includes the exhibiting of pairs of harness horses, (local,) saddle horses, runabout horses, pairs of roadsters, middleweight hunters, harness horses, harness ponies, ponies shown to victorias or broughams, (local,) tandems, polo ponies, harness horses driven by women, Corinthian hunters, and four-in-hands. On Friday, in addition to varied classes, the judging of jumpers and heavyweight hunters will enliven the exhibition, and the most interesting feature, from a spectacular standpoint, the showing of the champion classes of jumpers as well as maiden hunters, will wind up the programme arranged for Saturday afternoon.

In order to avoid delays all exhibitors must have their horses and ponies at the show grounds fifteen minutes before the class in which they are entered is to be judged.

BASEBALL FOR CHAMPIONSHIP.

Pittsburg's Third Victory Over the Boston American League Team.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 6.—Notwithstanding showers and threatening weather the first game on the home grounds of the world's championship series between Pittsburg and Boston was played to-day, resulting in a victory for the local team, 5 to 4. The weather conditions kept the attendance down, although a good-sized crowd witnessed the game.

Philippe again pitched for Pittsburg and again was his great work mainly responsible for the downfall of the American League champions. His control was perfect and his support superb, a dropped thrown ball by Bransfield being the only misplay. Only four singles were made off his delivery up to the ninth inning. However, in this inning the visitors developed a batting streak and for a moment seemed likely to tie the score, but he steadied down and retired the side after three runs had been scored.

For Boston, Dineen was hit rather hard at times. His support was also of the best.

The series now stands three to one in favor of Pittsburg. The score:

PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Beaumont, cf	2	3	6	0	0	Dougherty, lf	0	0	3	0	1
Clarke, lf	1	1	1	0	0	Collins, 3b	1	1	2	2	1
Leach, 3b	1	2	3	5	0	Stahl, cf	1	2	3	1	0
Wagner, ss	0	0	3	4	0	Freeman, rf	0	1	0	0	0
Bransfield, 1b	1	0	1	1	1	Parent, ss	1	1	1	3	0
Ritchey, 2b	0	0	5	5	0	Lachance, 1b	1	2	9	0	0
Schring, rf	0	0	1	0	0	Ferris, 2b	0	0	2	4	0
Philippe, c	0	1	4	0	0	Criger, c	0	1	5	1	0
Phillippe, p	1	1	1	1	0	*Farrell	0	0	0	0	0
						Dineen, p	0	0	0	1	0
						†O'Brien	0	0	0	0	0
Total	5	12	27	12	1	Total	4	9	24	8	1

*Batted for Criger in ninth inning.
†Batted for Dineen in ninth inning.

Pittsburg	1	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	—5
Boston	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	—4

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 3; Boston, 2. Three-base hits—Beaumont, Leach. Sacrifice hits—Wagner, Dineen. Double plays—Ritchey and Bransfield; Criger and Parent. First base on balls—Off Dineen, 1. Struck out—By Phillippe, 1; by Dineen, 7. Time of game—One hour and thirty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Connolly. Attendance—7,600.

Scores of Other Games.

At Chicago—Chicago, (Nationals,) 5; Chicago, (Americans,) 2.

At Columbus—Cincinnati, 2; Cleveland, 1.

At St. Louis—St. Louis, (Americans,) 10; St. Louis, (Nationals,) 2.

At Philadelphia—Philadelphia, (Nationals,) 14; Philadelphia, (Americans,) 2.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

Although Haigh of the Belvidere Club bowling team rolled 256, the highest score made so far in the Columbia League tournament at Schlueing's alleys last night, his teammates were not in good form, and the Hooker Club's representatives won the game. At Thum's White Elephant Alleys another big gathering of spectators watched the second series of games in the American National tournament, and the Montgomery Club's team carried off the honors by winning its two games. Following are the scores of last night's games:

COLUMBIA BOWLING LEAGUE.
Schlueing's Columbia Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Belvidere Bowling Club—Pearce, 177; Hunt, 130; Reilvein, 161; Haigh, 256; Buckbee, 160. Total, 882.
Hooker Bowling Club—Jungs, 199; Bonner, 211; Rogge, 152; Heins, 189; Mische, 190. Total, 941.

SECOND GAME.—Belvidere Bowling Club—Pearce, 214; Hunt, 177; Reilvein, 169; Haigh, 168; Buckbee, 204. Total, 932.
Washington Heights Bowling Club—Miller, 181; L. Smith, 158; Phillips, 173; Whalen, 183; Farrington, 161. Total, 856.

THIRD GAME.—Hooker Bowling Club—Jungs, 154; Bonner, 195; Rogge, 194; Heins, 194; Mische, 181. Total, 923.
Washington Heights Bowling Club—Whalen, 213; L. Smith, 187; Phillips, 170; Miller, 183; Farrington, 196. Total, 952.

AMERICAN NATIONAL TOURNAMENT.
Thum's White Elephant Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—New Jersey Bowling Club—Lawrence, 156; Duncon, 151; Corydon, 172; Schoonmacher, 147; Coffman, 200. Total, 822.
Montgomery Bowling Club—Weiss, 181; Leufelder, 165; R. Weiss, 186; Clauss, 196; English, 188. Total, 915.

SECOND GAME.—Washington Heights Bowling Club—Coles, 154; Turner, 169; Byrnes, 159; Phelps, 207; Whitman, 159. Total, 848.
New Jersey Bowling Club—Lawrence, 171; Duncon, 163; Corydon, 175; Schoonmacher, 147; Coffman, 187. Total, 843.

THIRD GAME.—Montgomery Bowling Club—Weiss, 158; Leufelder, 165; R. Weiss, 190; Clauss, 157; English, 197. Total, 867.
Washington Heights Bowling Club—Coles, 165; Turner, 157; Byrnes, 166; Phelps, 136; Whitman, 148. Total, 772.

HARLEM BOWLING LEAGUE.
Thum & Kahlsdorf's Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Lotus Bowling Club—W. Gerdes, 181; Brick, 146; Roberts, 142; Rehm, 184; F. Gerdes, 158. Total, 801.
Belvidere Bowling Club—Filley, 201; Banta, 157; Baxter, 182; Lockwood, 165; Helles, 154. Total, 857.

SECOND GAME.—Lotus Bowling Club—W. Gerdes, 190; Brick, 157; Roberts, 183; Rehm, 190; F. Gerdes, 170. Total, 870.
Premier Bowling Club—Fischer, 158; Bornberg, 183; Davison, 207; Goldberg, 181; Ullman, 144. Total, 880.

THIRD GAME.—Premier Bowling Club—Fischer, 150; Bornberg, 158; Davison, 194; Goldberg, 210; Ullman, 151. Total, 863.
Belvidere Bowling Club—Filley, 191; Banta, 172; Baxter, 156; Lockwood, 159; Helles, 158. Total, 830.

Pine Trees Killed by Insect Pest.

A number of expert horticulturists have left San Bernardino, Cal., for the mountains to investigate a report that an insect similar to the Dakota beetle had begun to attack the pine trees in the San Bernardino forest reserve, and that thousands of trees have already been killed. It is stated that the insect lays its eggs beneath the bark, and the young feed upon the soft bark. Attention was first called to it by the forest rangers, who believed some malicious person had driven nails into the trunk of the trees. They reported the matter to Supervisor Bartlett, who has found that the injury is widespread. His suspicions were aroused when, on tearing off the bark, he saw clouds of insects take flight. Acting on his report, a party of experts have gone to the region more thoroughly to investigate and, if possible, discover a remedy. Every pine tree on the mountains is threatened.—San Francisco Call.

IN THE FOOTBALL WORLD

Last of the Trying-Out Contests to be Played To-day.

Columbia Being Coached by Weekes—Princeton's Practice Tactics—Yale's New Centre.

All the football games scheduled for this afternoon are of the trying out order, but the season has so far advanced that the next series of contests will be of considerable importance as they will have a distinct bearing on the standing of the big teams this year. Following is the schedule for to-day:

Columbia and Hamilton, at New York.
Cornell and Niagara, at Ithaca.
University of Pennsylvania and Haverford, at Philadelphia.
Princeton and Gettysburg, at Princeton.
Yale and Wesleyan, at New Haven.
Harvard and Bates, at Cambridge.
Williams and Massachusetts Agricultural College, at Williamstown.
Amherst and Bowdoin, at Amherst.
Swarthmore and Lehigh, at Swarthmore.
Carlisle Indians and Bloomsburg, at Carlisle.
Dartmouth and University of Vermont, at Bennington.

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Football practice at Columbia yesterday was rather more spirited than would have been expected on the day just preceding a game. Morley had his charges line up, and sent them along for a swift twenty minutes' work-out, during which several new formations, which are designed to entertain Hamilton to-day, were practiced. The 'Varsity combination succeeded in scoring three times against the college eleven, in every instance on long runs.

The last of Columbia's long-awaited gridiron veterans appeared in the person of John Tomlinson, left guard of last season. Both he and Edward B. Bruce were on the field, and had places for a short time in the 'Varsity line-up. They were forced, through lack of condition, to retire early in the scrimmage, and while they were in the play found some difficulty in keeping up with the speedy work of the better-trained candidates. John Thorp made one of the 'Varsity touch-downs, after a run of thirty yards, in the first eight minutes of play. T. R. Buell scored a short time after on an end play, with another thirty-yard run. Mottenhan, the new half back, tallied the last touch-down, with a twenty-yard sprint around the wing.

For the first time this season Harold Weekes, last year's half back, donned his football clothing, and, disregarding his injured leg, devoted some time to coaching the men in the tackle, and to putting them some of the speed and dash at end running and line bucking that gave him so great a reputation.

Columbia will play what may be considered the last of her minor games this afternoon, when she meets Hamilton at the Polo Grounds. It is doubtful if there is no reason to believe that the local college will have much difficulty in holding the visitors safely, although they are reputed to be a weighty bunch. In fact, E. R. Sweetland, the old Cornell football player and former Syracuse University coach, who has the Hamilton team in his hand, declares that it is by far the weightiest that the Clinton college has had. He expects that Hamilton will make Columbia play to the limit. Coach Morley of Columbia thinks that the game will prove a good try-out and that the Blue and White will win by a safe margin. He has prepared a list of substitutes, one for each place on the team, and will try out the entire twenty-two men in the game.

The line-up with which both teams will start play this afternoon is as follows:

Columbia.	Position.	Hamilton.
Bishop	Left end	Evans
Brewin	Left tackle	Wills
Sedgwick	Left guard	Barrows
Bruce	Centre	Nellis
Tomlinson	Right guard	Thompson
Thorp	Right tackle	Spah
Buell	Right end	Soper
Jones	Quarter back	Bramley
Duell	Left half back	Hosmer
Mottenhan	Right half back	Sweetland
Smith	Full back	Pratt

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The Princeton coaches adopted new tactics yesterday in the practice preliminary to the game against the scrub. Four sets of backs, centres, and quarterbacks were taken out on the field, each squad under a separate coach, and given special work in getting off fast as well as charging. The 'Varsity and scrub then lined up against each other, and for twenty minutes played good football, considering the sultry weather. Barney was changed from guard to centre, and, save for his playing too high, showed up well in his new position. Whelen, a scrub man, was tried at full-back on the 'Varsity, and, together with Kafer and Poulke, plays snappily. Davis runs back the ball on the kick-off twenty-five yards, after which line plunges made big holes in the scrubs' line. The 'Varsity finally kicked, and also the scrub, after some futile attempts by the latter to advance the ball. The 'Varsity then began the hammering process again, and finally broke loose for a fifty-yard run and a touch-down, Davis kicking the goal.

In the second half the playing of Keith at left half-back and Dewitt's dropping a goal from a heeled kick were the main features. Brasher and Keith have been taken to the Yale field training table.

Princeton's line-up against Gettysburg to-day will be as follows: Left end—Davis; left tackle—Cooney; left guard—Bradley; centre—Short; right guard—Dewitt; right tackle—Reed; right end—Crawford; quarter—Vetterlein; left half—Kafer; right half—Poulke; full-back—McClure.

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Yale meets Wesleyan to-day in the last of the less important games of the season. The Eli team will have the usual line-up, and particular attention will be given the centre trio and their substitutes. Yesterday a new centre was found in Andrews of the freshman team, who showed up well. Tripp, formerly a University of Chicago player, took one guard on the scrubs, and Flanders, the substitute centre, the other. Lawrence and Irwin filled the tackles, Stevenson and Flynn the scrub half-backs, and Hoyt full-back. The 'Varsity scored twice in one half against this team. Scott of the crew and substitute end last year, then took centre, as the Yale policy just now is to work up several new men for this position. Morton played loosely at left guard for the varsity, letting Hoyt through for a twenty-yard run that was only saved from being a touch-down by Metcalf's clever tackle.

INTERCOLLEGIATE TENNIS.

Opening Play in Annual Tournament Begins on Merion Cricket Club's Grounds.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 6.—The intercollegiate lawn tennis championship tournament was begun to-day on the grounds of the Merion Cricket Club at Haverford. The entry list was fair and the contest good. Princeton's entries fared badly, not one of them surviving the two rounds. The summary:

Singles—Preliminary Round—L. E. Mahan, Columbia, beat A. H. Lewis, Yale, 6—4, 6—3; F. I. B. Larned, Harvard, beat C. H. Lee, Haverford, 6—3, 6—4; J. McL. Thomson, Princeton, beat J. Hitzman, Cornell, 6—4, 6—2; R. L. Bishop, Harvard, beat Buckwalter, Pennsylvania, 6—3, 6—1; F. W. Cole, Yale, beat Swain, Pennsylvania, 6—4, 6—2; Rendell, Princeton, beat Bulkley, Columbia, 6—4, 7—5; Gilbert, Yale, beat Marsh, Dartmouth, 6—1, 6—3; W. J. McLaughlin, Columbia, beat Batten, Princeton, 8—7, 6—3, 1—6, 2—6, 6—3; Bolt, Yale, beat C. L. Cole, Harvard, 7—5, 6—4; Dewhurst, Pennsylvania, beat Daugston, Haverford, 6—0, 6—1. Preliminary Round—Clapp beat Prentice, 6—3, 6—3. First Round—Mahan beat Larned, 7—5, 5—7, 6—4; Bishop beat Thomson, 6—2, 6—4; Cole beat Sammis, 6—3, 9—7; Thurber beat Salisbury, 7—5, 6—1; Prentice beat Burlingame, 6—4, 6—2; Clapp beat Rendell, 6—2, 6—2; Bolt beat McLaughlin, 6—7, 6—3; Dewhurst beat Bolt, 6—4, 6—4.

Second Round—Clapp beat Prentice, 6—3, 6—3. Intercollegiate Doubles—Preliminary Round—Rendell and Thompson, Princeton, beat Lee and Gailey, Haverford, 6—0, 6—2; Cole and Lewis, Yale, vs. Mahan and McLaughlin, Columbia, to play; Clapp and Colston, Yale, beat Sammis and Batten, Princeton, 6—4, 6—3; Bishop and Cole, Harvard, beat Bulkley and Thurber, Columbia, 6—4, 7—5.

Byrne—Swain and Buckwalter, Pennsylvania, vs. Pittman and Salisbury, Cornell; Prentice and Larned, Harvard, vs. Colket and Dewhurst, Pennsylvania.

Seventh Regiment Golfers.

A number of golfing members of the Seventh Regiment met yesterday on the links of the Fox Hills Golf Club, Staten Island, for the first military golf tournament. The competition is 36 holes, medal play, and will be continued to-day, when the full list of scorers will be announced. Trophies and not mere prizes have been offered, and it is the intention to make the golf tournament an annual event in the regiment.

AUTOMOBILES ARE READY

Thirty-three Vehicles Weigh in for Endurance Run.

The Contest Starts from Weehawken This Morning for Pittsburg—Hill-Climbing Contests Arranged.

Nine of the forty-two automobiles entered for the first annual endurance contest of the National Association of Automobile Manufacturers from this city to Pittsburg, which starts this morning, failed to appear to weigh in yesterday in this city, and it was announced that five of this number had definitely withdrawn from the contest. These five comprised one Columbia, two Pearless, and two Stevens-Duryea machines. Word was received from the Holley car that it was on its way to this city but would not arrive until after midnight. No word at all was received from the Covert-Springer or the Searchmont machines, and it was believed last night at the headquarters of the National Association of Automobile Manufacturers that both are out of the contest. Should they appear this morning they will be allowed to start only conditionally and subject to protest. The statistics of the vehicles which weighed in or reported yesterday are as follows:

Name.	Weight.	Passengers.	Ballast. Lbs.
Columbia	1,800	2	127½
Columbia	1,820	2	82
White	1,650	2	71½
White	1,695	2	107½
White	1,700	2	...
Toledo	1,860	2	112½
Toledo	1,120	2	98
Phelps	1,000	2	...
Alpena	1,000	2	...
Pierce	1,200	2	...
Packard Old Pacific	1,400	2	125½
Rambler	1,000	2	62½
Rambler	1,410	2	88
Fredonia	1,700	2	...
Fredonia	1,480	2	70
Knox	1,850	2	124½
Knox	1,810	2	117½
Knox	1,400	2	185
Franklin	1,100	2	...
Franklin	1,100	2	...
Franklin	1,070	2	...
Haynes-Apperson	1,510	2	97½
Haynes-Apperson	1,480	2	70
Haynes-Apperson	1,400	4	...
Northern	1,122	2	...
Northern	1,125	2	...
Northern	1,130	2	...
Stearns	2,184	5	48
Locomobile	2,500	4	27
Holley	800	2	...
Oldsmobile	970	2	...
Oldsmobile	995	2	...
Oldsmobile	1,000	2	...
St. Louis	1,780	2	...
Pilot White	1,800	...	...
Pilot Pierce	2,100	...	...

The run will start this morning at 7 o'clock from the Point View Hotel, Weehawken, N. J., and the first day's stage will be to Pine Hill, N. Y., 130¾ miles, where the night will be spent. To-morrow's run will be to Binghamton, 206¼ miles; Friday's to Bath, 140 miles, and Saturday's to Buffalo, 462¾ miles. Sunday will be spent in Buffalo, and on Monday Erie, Penn., 258 miles, will be reached. Cleveland, 261 miles, will be reached on Tuesday; Youngstown, 72¼ miles, on Wednesday, and Pittsburg, 70 miles, on Thursday of next week. Hill-climbing contests will be held on Friday and on Saturday, and the following days the surviving vehicles will be examined and the awards made.

A meeting of officials, observers, and operators was held last night at the headquarters of the National Association of Automobile Manufacturers, in East Forty-second Street, at which final instructions were issued and route books, &c., distributed.

Football Stars to Play in Denver.

Denver is making preparations for the biggest football game in its history on Thanksgiving Day. A strong combination of former university players is being formed to play the Denver Athletic Club eleven. The old stars are being selected from the Sigma Chi fraternity, which meets at Denver in November. Among those who are expected to play with the picked team are Coach Yost of the University of Michigan, "Pete" Overfield of the University of Pennsylvania, Van Hoebenberg, Miller, Austin, and Berrien of Columbia, Univer-sity; Fischer of Princeton, Kelly of Lehigh, Hernstein, the University of Michigan's star half back, and McLean, Dyer, and Widman of the same institution; Studebaker of Illinois, and Butler of Indiana.

Lawrenceville-Andover Athletics.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, Oct. 6.—It came out here to-day that Lawrenceville and Andover will renew the athletic relations which were broken off in 1896, due to the distance between these large preparatory schools and a slight unfriendly feeling.

They will meet in a football match at Andover on Nov. 14, the date of the Yale-Princeton game.

Had the Real Thing at Her Home.

Among the many fakirs at the Allentown Fair last week was one who offered for sale a toy in the shape of an automatic rat. A realistic demonstration was the means of attracting many buyers, among whom was a certain Reading man, who thought to amuse his little daughter. That evening, to the great delight of the latter, he started the rodent on its peregrinations, when a neighbor's child, who happened to be present, observed enviously after looking on for a while in silence: "Oh, that's not much. We have lots of 'em at our house, and you don't have to wind 'em up, either."—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Apples in Boxes for Flat Dwellers.

The Rural New Yorker advocates selling apples in boxes, and correspondents to that paper have advocated it, as does a correspondent to The Farmer. The price of barrels is one argument in favor, but it is also claimed that this is not the only side to it. The habit of eating apples is growing in all the large towns and cities. The barrel is not a convenient package for the small family in a flat or small house. There is sure to be waste before the last apples are eaten. The box contains just about enough apples until decay would ordinarily begin.—Hartford (Conn.) Farmer.

Postmaster Thirty-one Years.

George Hoppough has been Postmaster at Smyrna, Ionia County, Mich., since 1872, in which year he was appointed by President Grant. Administrations have come and Administrations have gone, but in the vicissitudes of parties and scrambles for office Hoppough has held to the perch. Smyrna has been overlooked, or no one has had the courage to make Hoppough hop off.—Detroit (Mich.) Tribune.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 6.—Incorporated to-day:

Western Wire Goods Company, Buffalo; capital, $60,000. Directors—Adolph Graescke, H. A. Baker, and A. H. Dean, Buffalo.

Dentracia Chemical Company; capital, $40,000. Directors—De Witt W. Metts, L. T. Snyder, and J. G. Gessford, New York.

Vetter Desk Works, Rochester; capital, $50,000. Directors, August Vetter, F. G. Newell, and A. G. Vetter, Rochester.

New York Mailing and Advertising Agency, New York; capital, $5,000. Directors—H. E. Shepherd, J. F. Lagarde, and W. B. Gunton, New York.

Independent Supply Company, New York; building materials; capital, $10,000. Directors—H. F. Foley, Brooklyn, and W. J. Martin and H. S. Harrington, New York.

B. Fleig & Co., New York, jewelry; capital, $3,000. Directors—Libbie Fleig, Ruben Fleig, and Samuel Shapiro, New York.

Metal Fire-Proof Clothes Dryer Company, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—Julius Judelson, Betty Judelson, and Cecelia Judelson, New York.

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

The Economic Commercial Company; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—Howard C. Griffiths, Philip F. Sotzeng, James P. Northrup.

The American Electric Brake Company, Newark; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—A. D. Timmer, T. L. Nixon, L. W. Cokefair.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Oct. 6.—These charters were secured at Dover to-day:

National Steel Castings Company of Cleveland, to engage in the business of making iron and steel castings; capital, $150,000.

Tropical Development Company of Canton, Ohio, to sell tropical property and deal in tropical products; capital, $150,000.

Members of Association of Licensed Automobile Manufacturers.

FOREIGN GOLFER LEADS

Miss Rhona Adair, England's Champion, Outplays Americans.

She Meets a Large and Strong Field of Golfers in Mrs. Griscom's Invitation Tournament at Merion.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 6.—Miss Rhona Adair, the woman golf champion of England and Ireland, who is now in this country as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Clement A. Griscom at Haverford, sustained her golfing reputation nobly to-day in the first round of the invitation tournament given in her honor by Mrs. Griscom on the long eighteen-hole course of the Merion Cricket Club. In a medal play round against the best women golfers in this country and Canada, with the possible exception of the new National champion, Miss Bessie Anthony of Chicago, Miss Adair made the lowest score of the day, 91 strokes, and that, too, with a nine for the fourteenth hole. With that exception her play was admirably steady, her long shots being exceptionally far and true.

Mrs. Charles T. Stout, the ex-champion of the United States for two years, and who did not defend her title this season, came next to the foreign champion, with a score of 92 strokes. Among the prominent women golfers in the contest were Mrs. Edward A. Maxice, the metropolitan champion; Miss Florence Harvey, champion of Canada, and Miss Mabel G. Thompson, the ex-Canadian champion; Miss Frances A. Griscom and Miss Ruth Underhill, ex-champions of the United States; Mrs. Caleb F. Fox, Mrs. R. H. Barlow of Philadelphia, Miss Margaret Curtis, Miss Pauline Mackey, and Miss Fanny C. Osgood of Boston, Miss Margaret Curtis and Miss E. A. Lockwood, both from clubs near Boston, did 93. Only nine, however, turned in cards less than 100, and every one of these represented nearly perfect golf. In all nearly eighty women started, and they will be divided according to their scores into sets of sixteen to continue at match play during the remainder of the week.

The total length of the course is 5,247 yards. Miss Adair was paired with Miss Mollie Adams of Boston, but the latter fell off badly in her game, taking 107, which relegated her into the second cup division.

The players with scores are:

	Out.	In.	Total.
Miss Rhona Adair, Pittsburg	46	45	91
Mrs. C. T. Stout, Atlantic City	46	46	92
Miss E. A. Lockwood, Lexington	48	48	96
Miss M. Curtis, Brookline, Mass.	48	48	96
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COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendars for Wednesday, Oct. 7.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Adams, J.—Opens in Room 93, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty.
87—Gill vs. Tug Charles Hill.—Jacobus vs. Schr. F. Harris.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Holt, J.—Opens in Room 93, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Bankruptcy. Discharges.
6092—William H. Lown. In re Maimon & Fridrich.
6110—James McKim. In re Oscar L. Solomon.
6000—Philip Dickman. In re Costello & Sinderbrand.
6148—Jacob Seidman.
6099—Charles R. Dingley. In re Newman Bros. & Co.
6140—Vincent Fusio.
6140—J. H. Spencer & Co. In re James Kane.
6116—Cohen & Schlesinger. In re Eagle Belt Co.
6121—Andrew Haeglet. In re Greenberg & Saltzman.
6125—Mayer & Wertheimer. In re Adolf Kuffler.
6126—James Livingston. In re Henry D. Bellamy.
6127—Homer J. Stone. In re Abraham I. Bernstein.
6128—Michael Gordon. In re Levy, Adams & Co.
6129—William F. Lobel. In re Samuel Philarsky.
6130—David Leichtman. In re Jonathan Brown.
Adjourned cases.
6125—Charles Altschul. In re Isaac Schoenberg.
6070—James Clarey. In re Clark & Hogan.
6088—Simon Feist. In re Abraham Bamberg.
6099—Nathan Bernstein. In re Ray W. Keeney.
6100—Fred Bond. In re A. & J. Segor.
6081—E. & G. Goldgrabe. In re Leon Wechsler.
6120—J. & H. Schaeffman. In re Isaac Schoenberg.
In re Thomas Tragiglia.
Involuntary cases.
6115—Maisom & Friedman. In re Clara Arnemann.
In re Bernier Pub. Co.
In re Martin Berger.
6126—Mellon & Harrington. In re Scherler Hotel Co.
In re Dresser & Co.
6028—Milbury & Co. In re Isidor Michelson.
Motions.
In re Leon Wechsler.
In re Kuper & Lapin. In re Jacob Lindenhof.
In re Lapin & Goldman. In re Goldman & Fleischman.
In re Max Pallins. In re Leon Wechsler.
In re Isidor Michelson. In re Gilchrist Co. Cloaks.
In re H. W. Steiner. In re Greenwich Dairy Co.
In re David Hershkowitz. In re Levi Breuer.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Oct. 6.—The Court of Appeals today handed down the following decisions:

Trenton Potteries Company, appellant, vs. Title Guarantee and Trust Company; People, respondent, vs. Wadhams, appellant.—Judgments affirmed, without costs.

Howard Iron Works vs. Buffalo Elevating Company, appellant.—Judgment reversed and that of County Court affirmed, with costs.

In re application of Brookfield, Commissioner of Public Works New York, vs. Garlen.—Order reversed and that of Special Term affirmed, with costs to this court and the court below.

Gunnison vs. Board of Education of New York; Campbell Hall, appellant; Ker, Coaldie Railroad; Rochester and Lake Ontario Water Company vs. City of Rochester, appellant; Becker et al., appellants, vs. Kranz and another; Taylor, appellant, vs. Thompson et al.; Standley, appellant, vs. Lewis County Central Telephone Company of New York vs. New York and Westchester Water Company et al., appellants; Farquhar Company vs. Truesdell, appellant; In re Tuttle, writ of mandamus; Supreme Court of Order of Foresters, appellant; Struckmann vs. Corning, appellant; Venner, appellant, vs. Farmers' Loan and Trust Company; Shelderberg, appellant, vs. Village of Tonawanda; Baer vs. McCullough and another; Rochester Railway and Light Company, appellant, vs. Rowe vs. King and another, receivers, appellants; Walsh vs. Hyatt and another, appellants; Potter vs. Bayes, appellant; Adams et al. vs. Elwood, appellant.—Judgments affirmed, with costs.

Wilmers vs. Consolidated Telephone, &c., Company; Russell vs. Prudential Insurance Company, appellant; Cohenfeld, appellant, vs. Tanenbaum; Hicks, appellant, vs. Monarch Cycle Company; Grimley vs. Bretton, appellant; Barrett Chemical Company vs. Stern, appellant; Walsh vs. Central New York Telephone and Telegraph Company, appellant.—Judgments reversed, new trials granted, costs to abide events.

Colonial Realty Company, appellant, vs. Fluhr, appellant.—Judgments of conviction affirmed.

In re Estate of Elias, deceased.—Appeal dismissed, with costs.

Lozier, appellant, vs. City of Little Falls and another; Marshall vs. City of Buffalo, appellant.—Orders affirmed and judgments absolute ordered on the stipulations, with costs.

Schlamowitz vs. Weaver, appellant.—Judgment of Appellate Division reversed and that entered on the verdict affirmed, with costs.

New York Calendars—Wednesday, Oct. 7

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Patterson, O'Brien, Hatch, and Laughlin, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.
29—Royal Baking Powder Co. vs. Hoagland.
46—Hoffman vs. Gibson.
Adjourned cases.
Chapman vs. Tipson.
64—John Simmons, Co. vs. Hertz.
Motions.
Adams vs. Bingham.
Arlington Co. vs. Colonial Assur. Co.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Freeman, P. J.; Bischoff and Blanchard, JJ.—Calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Barrett, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.
1—In re Goldenkranz.
2—Geoghegan vs. Mulcahy.
In re McShane & Co.
1—Baronciel vs. Silvani.
4—Scolla vs. De Forest.
In re Yu Yi.
5—Crichton vs. Fox.
6—Frederick vs. Int. St. Ry. Co.
9—Magee vs. same.
10—McLaughlin vs. same.
11—Fellows vs. Treadwell.
12—Protestor vs. Ergenbright Brew. Co.
13—Walter vs. Cambridge Hotel.
14—Same vs. same.
15—Poons, Jr., vs. N. Y. Building Loan Banking Co.
16—Same vs. same.
17—In re Carpenter.
18—Same.
19—Brodek vs. Stern.
20—Bergmann vs. Mahr.
21—Stoltenson vs. Rhodes.
22—White vs. Beveridge.
23—Alexander vs. Silbermann.
In re Geogan.
24—Hennessy vs. Hawkes.
27—McCahill vs. Meyer.
28—In re Fisher.
29—Dietz vs. Clinton.
30—Brougham vs. Thompson.
31—Reich vs. Reich.
32—Sly vs. Greet.
33—Blunt vs. Delahunty.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Calendar clear.
Motions.
Arch. Realty Co. vs. Butler.
1182—Wolf vs. City of New York.
2006—U. S. Casualty Co. vs. Mrs. Antoinette Co.
2281—German-Am. A. Co. vs. Winter.
2148—Bolles vs. Bolles.
2366—Brist vs. Lynch.
Amer. Spirits Mfg. Co.
2473—Simmons vs. Simpson.
2507—Williams vs. Williams.
2537—Orvis vs. National Commercial Bank.
2538—Anderson vs. Anderson.
2557—Forsythe vs. Horwitz.
1002—Levy vs. Levy.
Jackelman vs. Dutchess.
2148—Van Schoonhoven vs. Helmbold.
Undisputed divorces.
2002—Neuman vs. Neuman.
2048—Werner vs. Werner.
2057—Matzanky vs. Matzanky.
2077—Wasnoch vs. Wasnoch.
2146—Gillespie vs. Gillespie.
2148—Gamarge vs. Gamarge.
2149—Grigan vs. Wilson.
2150—Clukies vs. Clukies.
2151—Falenberg vs. Falenberg.
2152—Murray vs. Murray.
2153—Pettigrew vs. Pettigrew.
2154—Byrne vs. Byrne.
2155—Johnson vs. Sutherland.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 2,156.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Davis, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—McCall, J.—Opens at 2 P. M. Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.
1112—Stalker vs. Rustak.
1164—Wehnert vs. Wehnert.
1168—In re Lachman.
1169—Stillman vs. Stillman.
1170—Holden vs. Jacobson.
1171—Cosgriff vs. Nettleton.
In re Hammond.
1172—General vs. Bought.
1173—Jacobowitz vs. Eschwach.
1174—Levy vs. Donaldson.
1175—Longman vs. Cunningham.
1176—Johnson vs. Elliott.
1177—Burgwardt vs. Stearns.
1178—Kelly vs. Elliott.
1179—Darey vs. Layton.
1180—Koch vs. Pilkington.
1181—Fitzgerald vs. N. Y. Life Ins. Co.
1182—Wilson vs. Equit. Nat. Bank.
1183—Kelly vs. Moore.
1184—Truyn vs. Herman.
1185—Seymour vs. McKinney.
1186—In re K. Egan & Co.
1187—Bernstein vs. Cong. Ansbi, &c.
1188—Horowitz vs. same.
1189—Cohen vs. same.
1190—Schneidman vs. same.
1191—Architects' Realty Co. vs. Butler.
1192—Mouns vs. Kraus.
1193—Moore vs. Moore.
1194—Muller vs. Bischoff.
1195—Sloane vs. Dryfus.
1196—Bredinstein vs. Bredinstein.
1197—Elmore vs. Green.
1198—Lee vs. Clifton Silk Mills.
1199—Russell vs. Wilson.
1200—Mandel vs. Feldman.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.
1139—Hotchkiss vs. Hotchkiss.
1140—Sedgwick vs. City of New York.
1141—Hoberg vs. Union Trust Co.
1142—City of New York vs. Cos. Gas Pub. Co.
1143—Same vs. Cochran.
1144—Ward vs. Mass. Ry.
1145—Angel vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1146—Fogel vs. St. Mary's Literary Inst.
1147—Ward vs. N. Y. News Pub. Co.
1148—Same vs. Eve. Post Pub. Co.
1149—Schaefer vs. Thompson.
1150—Wood vs. N. J. Silk Co.
1151—Liddy vs. Surplus.
1152—Riddle vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1153—Iron Clad Mfg. Co. vs. Beakes Dairy Co.
1154—Samuel vs. Tunno.
1155—Goldberg vs. Markowitz.
1156—Lizas vs. Erie R. R. Co.
1157—Phelps Nat. Bk. vs. Norton.
1158—Webb vs. Barber.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 1159.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—O'Dwyer, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Maclean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Gieriek, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part VIII. Recon at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VIII., X., and XII., for trial.
1,271—Calhoun vs. Bush.
1,274—Hoffman House vs. Foote.
2,252—Simonson vs. 5th Av. R. R. Co.
2,512—Woolf vs. same.
3,047—Warren Mfg. Co. vs. Lowenstein.
2,264—N. Y. Arch. Terra Cotta Co. vs. Kary.
2,267—McKnight vs. Pittsburg Stone Co. vs. Brennan.
2,354—Gardner vs. Raabe.
2,404—Schlichter vs. U. S. Rubber Co.
7,199—City of N. Y. vs. Smith.
7,201—Same vs. same.
2,065½—Erler vs. Kenney.
2,092—Lloyd vs. Barnes.
7,110—City of N. Y. vs. Smith.
2,087—Maddan vs. Marts.
951—Humes vs. Hammond Typewriter Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts IX., XI., and XIII.—Adjourned until Oct. 12.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Greenbaum, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Amend, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S.—Held on ground floor in County Court House. Wills for probate at 10 A. M. Ann Jane Coe, Hon. Lewis Nixon, Louisa Volk, Isaac A. Lawrence, William L. Jenkins.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Thomas, S.—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor, in County Court House.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Contested wills.
1,626—W. J. Gaynor.
1,627—Catharine McIntosh.
1,628—J. C. Goepfert.

CITY COURT—Special Term—O'Dwyer, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults or motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on calendar before 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.
2075—Herring vs. Ullman Safety Co.
1,016—Suchowolis vs. Levine.
987—McCann vs. Union Ry. Co.
867—Malitz vs. Oppenheimer.
1,204—Rogers vs. Morrissey.
109—Shrilich vs. Friedman.
918—Fink vs. Cox.
1,274—Rosenzad & B. Co. vs. Pechin.
906—Yourell vs. Schwarzenschild & S. Co.
1,613—Kronsdavil vs. Int. St. Ry. Co.
1,614—Gulliroth vs. Lowfield.
1,615—Hagan vs. Int. St. Ry. Co.
1,616—Katz vs. same.
1,617—Browdel vs. same.
1,618—Tucklin vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1,619—Fleisch vs. Int. St. Ry. Co.
1,620—Dorohus vs. Union Ry. Co.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.
1176—Bernstein vs. Manchester Fire Ins. Co.
1100—Chester vs. Able.
8000—Broomell vs. N. Y. City Church, &c., Co.
1801—Sieburg vs. Int. St. Ry. Co.
1406—Weidlebaum vs. Roffman.
6002—Santos vs. Lambert.
1671—Weissenberg vs. Michel.
1672—Jones vs. same.
1673—Zarnick vs. Int. St. Ry. Co.
1674—Cirello vs. Met. Express Co.
1675—Carpenter vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1676—Burnett vs. same.
1677—Butterfield vs. Union Ry. Co.
1678—Williams vs. Int. St. Ry. Co.
1679—Brian vs. Met. Res. Ins. Co.
1680—Patterson vs. Hopkins.
1681—Taylor vs. Merrill.
1682—Vole vs. Int. St. Ry. Co.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Seabury, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.
1307—Solomon vs. Int. St. Ry. Co.
1297—Dougherty vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R.
1187—Stoddard vs. Todd.
1701—Lawler vs. Congrove.
1702—Wessner vs. Christianson.
1703—White vs. Davis.
1704—Packard vs. Calhoun.
1705—Kranke vs. Union Ry. Co.
1706—Merrick Fireproofing vs. Corning.
1707—Addons vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1708—Baker vs. Dean.
Realty Co.
1709—Tautnow vs. Int. St. Ry. Co.
1710—Podkanty vs. N. Y. Tribune Co.
1711—Herbert vs. Union Ry.
1712—Trow Directory Co. vs. Soda Fountain Co.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on. Short cases.
1672—Webb vs. Walkall.
1673—Chilcoth vs. Citizens' Gas Co.
1674—H. B. Claflin Co. vs. Webster.
1675—Levine vs. Mauthner.
1676—Seacover vs. Goldberger.
1677—Wilmer vs. Allen.
1678—Jaffir vs. Kleinman.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Delehanty, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.
1624—Bailey vs. Cassidy.
1625—Hall vs. Lawrie.
1626—Kennedy vs. Int. St. Ry. Co.
1627—Bauer vs. Meier.
1628—Bird vs. Parker.
1629—Bender vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1630—Chaiton vs. Int. St. Ry. Co.
1631—Cahill vs. same.
1632—Ward vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1633—Ward vs. same.
1634—Hart vs. same.
1635—Hart vs. same.
1636—Brown vs. same.
1637—Smith vs. Int. St. Ry. Co.
1638—Sata vs. Kaufman.
1639—Hodgson vs. Harvey.
1640—Hotes vs. Fisher.
1641—Salmon vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1642—Hoffman vs. Int. St. Ry. Co.
1643—Boyle vs. Wrockow.
1644—Wilson vs. Long Dale Bleach D. & F. Works.
1645—Beverly vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1646—Brown vs. same.
1647—Steinbardier vs. Howe.
1717—Vingert vs. Ketcham.
1618—Walker vs. N. Y. & Cohs Mail SS. Co.
1619—Gezel vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1620—Foster vs. Walmer.
1621—Tolman vs. Bagas.
1622—Ball vs. Berkeley.
1623—Oppenheimer Exchange vs. Case.
1624—Schubert vs. Bender.
1625—Sanz vs. same.
1626—Goetz vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1627—Parsons vs. Harrison.
1628—Rosingert vs. same.
1629—Farwell vs. same.
1630—Hotzgod vs. same.
1631—Hayes vs. Harvey.
1632—Bayle vs. Wrockow.
1633—Wisser vs. Long Dale Bleach D. & F. Works.
1634—Beverly vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1635—Brown vs. same.
1636—Steinbardier vs. Howe.
1637—Vingert vs. Ketcham.
1638—Walker vs. N. Y. & Cohs Mail SS. Co.
1639—Gezel vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1640—Foster vs. Walmer.
1641—Tolman vs. Bagas.
1642—Ball vs. Berkeley.
1643—Oppenheimer Exchange vs. Case.
1644—Schubert vs. Bender.
1645—Sanz vs. same.
1646—Goetz vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1647—Parsons vs. Harrison.
1648—Rosingert vs. same.
1649—Farwell vs. same.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 1650.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.
1,016—Suchowolis vs. Levine.
987—McCann vs. Union Ry. Co.
867—Malitz vs. Oppenheimer.
1,204—Rogers vs. Morrissey.
109—Shrilich vs. Friedman.
918—Fink vs. Cox.
1,274—Rosenzad & B. Co. vs. Pechin.
906—Yourell vs. Schwarzenschild & S. Co.
1,613—Kronsdavil vs. Int. St. Ry. Co.
1,614—Gulliroth vs. Lowfield.
1,615—Hagan vs. Int. St. Ry. Co.
1,616—Katz vs. same.
1,617—Browdel vs. same.
1,618—Tucklin vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1,619—Fleisch vs. Int. St. Ry. Co.
1,620—Dorohus vs. Union Ry. Co.
1,621—Passarello vs. same.
1,622—Greenberg vs. Grachl.
1,623—Farrell vs. Union Ry. Co.
1,624—Same vs. same.
1,625—Naughton vs. Int. St. Ry. Co.
1,626—Korn vs. Hallahan.
1,627—Mullarky vs. Int. St. Ry. Co.
1,628—Siegel vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1,629—Friedmann vs. Int. St. Ry. Co.
1,630—Berman vs. same.
1,631—Same vs. Mainan.
1,632—Victor vs. Loyd.
1,633—Kornweins vs. Greenspan.
1,634—Same vs. same.
1,635—Sicos vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1,636—Mastucci vs. Int. St. Ry. Co.
1,637—Levesee vs. Scottie, &c.
1,638—Slosky vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1,639—Murphy vs. Int. St. Ry. Co.
1,640—Rosenberg vs. Roffman.
1,641—Witmer vs. Neuschloss.
1,642—Mayer vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1,643—Gottlieb vs. Raabe.
1,644—Poole vs. Smith.
1,645—Morrissey vs. Int. St. Ry. Co.
1,646—Brainhall & Deane vs. Dyke Lipton.
1,647—Kline vs. Feiser.
1,648—Hartman vs. Perlstein.
1,649—McKeon vs. McGean.
1,700—Same vs. same.
1,651—Christian vs. Manhattan Ins. Co.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Delehanty, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.
1624—Bailey vs. Cassidy.
1625—Hall vs. Lawrie.
1626—Kennedy vs. Int. St. Ry. Co.
1627—Bauer vs. Meier.
1628—Bird vs. Parker.
1629—Bender vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1630—Chaiton vs. Int. St. Ry. Co.
1631—Cahill vs. same.
1632—Ward vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1633—Ward vs. same.
1634—Hart vs. same.
1635—Hart vs. same.
1636—Brown vs. same.
1637—Smith vs. Int. St. Ry. Co.
1638—Sata vs. Kaufman.
1639—Hodgson vs. Harvey.
1640—Hotes vs. Fisher.
1641—Salmon vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1642—Hoffman vs. Int. St. Ry. Co.
1643—Boyle vs. Wrockow.
1644—Wilson vs. Long Dale Bleach D. & F. Works.
1645—Beverly vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1646—Brown vs. same.
1647—Steinbardier vs. Howe.
1717—Vingert vs. Ketcham.
1618—Walker vs. N. Y. & Cohs Mail SS. Co.
1619—Gezel vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1620—Foster vs. Walmer.
1621—Tolman vs. Bagas.
1622—Ball vs. Berkeley.
1623—Oppenheimer Exchange vs. Case.
1624—Schubert vs. Bender.
1625—Sanz vs. same.
1626—Goetz vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1627—Parsons vs. Harrison.
1628—Rosingert vs. same.
1629—Farwell vs. same.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 1630.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Greenbaum, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.
1,016—Suchowolis vs. Levine.
987—McCann vs. Union Ry. Co.
867—Malitz vs. Oppenheimer.
1,204—Rogers vs. Morrissey.
109—Shrilich vs. Friedman.
918—Fink vs. Cox.
1,274—Rosenzad & B. Co. vs. Pechin.
906—Yourell vs. Schwarzenschild & S. Co.
1,613—Kronsdavil vs. Int. St. Ry. Co.
1,614—Gulliroth vs. Lowfield.
1,615—Hagan vs. Int. St. Ry. Co.
1,616—Katz vs. same.
1,617—Browdel vs. same.
1,618—Tucklin vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1,619—Fleisch vs. Int. St. Ry. Co.
1,620—Dorohus vs. Union Ry. Co.
1,621—Passarello vs. same.
1,622—Greenberg vs. Grachl.
1,623—Farrell vs. Union Ry. Co.
1,624—Same vs. same.
1,625—Naughton vs. Int. St. Ry. Co.
1,626—Korn vs. Hallahan.
1,627—Mullarky vs. Int. St. Ry. Co.
1,628—Siegel vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1,629—Friedmann vs. Int. St. Ry. Co.
1,630—Berman vs. same.
1,631—Same vs. Mainan.
1,632—Victor vs. Loyd.
1,633—Kornweins vs. Greenspan.
1,634—Same vs. same.
1,635—Sicos vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1,636—Mastucci vs. Int. St. Ry. Co.
1,637—Levesee vs. Scottie, &c.
1,638—Slosky vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1,639—Murphy vs. Int. St. Ry. Co.
1,640—Rosenberg vs. Roffman.
1,641—Witmer vs. Neuschloss.
1,642—Mayer vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1,643—Gottlieb vs. Raabe.
1,644—Poole vs. Smith.
1,645—Morrissey vs. Int. St. Ry. Co.
1,646—Brainhall & Deane vs. Dyke Lipton.
1,647—Kline vs. Feiser.
1,648—Hartman vs. Perlstein.
1,649—McKeon vs. McGean.
1,700—Same vs. same.
1,651—Christian vs. Manhattan Ins. Co.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Bischoff, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.
1,016—Suchowolis vs. Levine.
987—McCann vs. Union Ry. Co.
867—Malitz vs. Oppenheimer.
1,204—Rogers vs. Morrissey.
109—Shrilich vs. Friedman.
918—Fink vs. Cox.
1,274—Rosenzad & B. Co. vs. Pechin.
906—Yourell vs. Schwarzenschild & S. Co.
1,613—Kronsdavil vs. Int. St. Ry. Co.
1,614—Gulliroth vs. Lowfield.
1,615—Hagan vs. Int. St. Ry. Co.
1,616—Katz vs. same.
1,617—Browdel vs. same.
1,618—Tucklin vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1,619—Fleisch vs. Int. St. Ry. Co.
1,620—Dorohus vs. Union Ry. Co.
1,621—Passarello vs. same.
1,622—Greenberg vs. Grachl.
1,623—Farrell vs. Union Ry. Co.
1,624—Same vs. same.
1,625—Naughton vs. Int. St. Ry. Co.
1,626—Korn vs. Hallahan.
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1,628—Siegel vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1,629—Friedmann vs. Int. St. Ry. Co.
1,630—Berman vs. same.
1,631—Same vs. Mainan.
1,632—Victor vs. Loyd.
1,633—Kornweins vs. Greenspan.
1,634—Same vs. same.
1,635—Sicos vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1,636—Mastucci vs. Int. St. Ry. Co.
1,637—Levesee vs. Scottie, &c.
1,638—Slosky vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1,639—Murphy vs. Int. St. Ry. Co.
1,640—Rosenberg vs. Roffman.
1,641—Witmer vs. Neuschloss.
1,642—Mayer vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1,643—Gottlieb vs. Raabe.
1,644—Poole vs. Smith.
1,645—Morrissey vs. Int. St. Ry. Co.
1,646—Brainhall & Deane vs. Dyke Lipton.
1,647—Kline vs. Feiser.
1,648—Hartman vs. Perlstein.
1,649—McKeon vs. McGean.
1,700—Same vs. same.
1,651—Christian vs. Manhattan Ins. Co.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Amend, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.
1,016—Suchowolis vs. Levine.
987—McCann vs. Union Ry. Co.
867—Malitz vs. Oppenheimer.
1,204—Rogers vs. Morrissey.
109—Shrilich vs. Friedman.
918—Fink vs. Cox.
1,274—Rosenzad & B. Co. vs. Pechin.
906—Yourell vs. Schwarzenschild & S. Co.
1,613—Kronsdavil vs. Int. St. Ry. Co.
1,614—Gulliroth vs. Lowfield.
1,615—Hagan vs. Int. St. Ry. Co.
1,616—Katz vs. same.
1,617—Browdel vs. same.
1,618—Tucklin vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1,619—Fleisch vs. Int. St. Ry. Co.
1,620—Dorohus vs. Union Ry. Co.
1,621—Passarello vs. same.
1,622—Greenberg vs. Grachl.
1,623—Farrell vs. Union Ry. Co.
1,624—Same vs. same.
1,625—Naughton vs. Int. St. Ry. Co.
1,626—Korn vs. Hallahan.
1,627—Mullarky vs. Int. St. Ry. Co.
1,628—Siegel vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1,629—Friedmann vs. Int. St. Ry. Co.
1,630—Berman vs. same.
1,631—Same vs. Mainan.
1,632—Victor vs. Loyd.
1,633—Kornweins vs. Greenspan.
1,634—Same vs. same.
1,635—Sicos vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1,636—Mastucci vs. Int. St. Ry. Co.
1,637—Levesee vs. Scottie, &c.
1,638—Slosky vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1,639—Murphy vs. Int. St. Ry. Co.
1,640—Rosenberg vs. Roffman.
1,641—Witmer vs. Neuschloss.
1,642—Mayer vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1,643—Gottlieb vs. Raabe.
1,644—Poole vs. Smith.
1,645—Morrissey vs. Int. St. Ry. Co.
1,646—Brainhall & Deane vs. Dyke Lipton.
1,647—Kline vs. Feiser.
1,648—Hartman vs. Perlstein.
1,649—McKeon vs. McGean.
1,700—Same vs. same.
1,651—Christian vs. Manhattan Ins. Co.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—Giegerich, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.
1,016—Suchowolis vs. Levine.
987—McCann vs. Union Ry. Co.
867—Malitz vs. Oppenheimer.
1,204—Rogers vs. Morrissey.
109—Shrilich vs. Friedman.
918—Fink vs. Cox.
1,274—Rosenzad & B. Co. vs. Pechin.
906—Yourell vs. Schwarzenschild & S. Co.
1,613—Kronsdavil vs. Int. St. Ry. Co.
1,614—Gulliroth vs. Lowfield.
1,615—Hagan vs. Int. St. Ry. Co.
1,616—Katz vs. same.
1,617—Browdel vs. same.
1,618—Tucklin vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1,619—Fleisch vs. Int. St. Ry. Co.
1,620—Dorohus vs. Union Ry. Co.
1,621—Passarello vs. same.
1,622—Greenberg vs. Grachl.
1,623—Farrell vs. Union Ry. Co.
1,624—Same vs. same.
1,625—Naughton vs. Int. St. Ry. Co.
1,626—Korn vs. Hallahan.
1,627—Mullarky vs. Int. St. Ry. Co.
1,628—Siegel vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1,629—Friedmann vs. Int. St. Ry. Co.
1,630—Berman vs. same.
1,631—Same vs. Mainan.
1,632—Victor vs. Loyd.
1,633—Kornweins vs. Greenspan.
1,634—Same vs. same.
1,635—Sicos vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1,636—Mastucci vs. Int. St. Ry. Co.
1,637—Levesee vs. Scottie, &c.
1,638—Slosky vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1,639—Murphy vs. Int. St. Ry. Co.
1,640—Rosenberg vs. Roffman.
1,641—Witmer vs. Neuschloss.
1,642—Mayer vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1,643—Gottlieb vs. Raabe.
1,644—Poole vs. Smith.
1,645—Morrissey vs. Int. St. Ry. Co.
1,646—Brainhall & Deane vs. Dyke Lipton.
1,647—Kline vs. Feiser.
1,648—Hartman vs. Perlstein.
1,649—McKeon vs. McGean.
1,700—Same vs. same.
1,651—Christian vs. Manhattan Ins. Co.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part XIV.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Short cases.
1672—Webb vs. Walkall.
1673—Chilcoth vs. Citizens' Gas Co.
1674—H. B. Claflin Co. vs. Webster.
1675—Levine vs. Mauthner.
1676—Seacover vs. Goldberger.
1677—Wilmer vs. Allen.
1678—Jaffir vs. Kleinman.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Delehanty, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.
1624—Bailey vs. Cassidy.
1625—Hall vs. Lawrie.
1626—Kennedy vs. Int. St. Ry. Co.
1627—Bauer vs. Meier.
1628—Bird vs. Parker.
1629—Bender vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1630—Chaiton vs. Int. St. Ry. Co.
1631—Cahill vs. same.
1632—Ward vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1633—Ward vs. same.
1634—Hart vs. same.
1635—Hart vs. same.
1636—Brown vs. same.
1637—Smith vs. Int. St. Ry. Co.
1638—Sata vs. Kaufman.
1639—Hodgson vs. Harvey.
1640—Hotes vs. Fisher.
1641—Salmon vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1642—Hoffman vs. Int. St. Ry. Co.
1643—Boyle vs. Wrockow.
1644—Wilson vs. Long Dale Bleach D. & F. Works.
1645—Beverly vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1646—Brown vs. same.
1647—Steinbardier vs. Howe.
1717—Vingert vs. Ketcham.
1618—Walker vs. N. Y. & Cohs Mail SS. Co.
1619—Gezel vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1620—Foster vs. Walmer.
1621—Tolman vs. Bagas.
1622—Ball vs. Berkeley.
1623—Oppenheimer Exchange vs. Case.
1624—Schubert vs. Bender.
1625—Sanz vs. same.
1626—Goetz vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1627—Parsons vs. Harrison.
1628—Rosingert vs. same.
1629—Farwell vs. same.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 1630.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Barrett, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.
1—In re Goldenkranz.
2—Geoghegan vs. Mulcahy.
In re McShane & Co.
1—Baronciel vs. Silvani.
4—Scolla vs. De Forest.
In re Yu Yi.
5—Crichton vs. Fox.
6—Frederick vs. Int. St. Ry. Co.
9—Magee vs. same.
10—McLaughlin vs. same.
11—Fellows vs. Treadwell.
12—Protestor vs. Ergenbright Brew. Co.
13—Walter vs. Cambridge Hotel.
14—Same vs. same.
15—Poons, Jr., vs. N. Y. Building Loan Banking Co.
16—Same vs. same.
17—In re Carpenter.
18—Same.
19—Brodek vs. Stern.
20—Bergmann vs. Mahr.
21—Stoltenson vs. Rhodes.
22—White vs. Beveridge.
23—Alexander vs. Silbermann.
In re Geogan.
24—Hennessy vs. Hawkes.
27—McCahill vs. Meyer.
28—In re Fisher.
29—Dietz vs. Clinton.
30—Brougham vs. Thompson.
31—Reich vs. Reich.
32—Sly vs. Greet.
33—Blunt vs. Delahunty.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Calendar clear.
Motions.
Arch. Realty Co. vs. Butler.
1182

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS.

Stocks dull.

Call money easy, 2@2½ per cent.

On Tuesday as on Monday there was but one topic—the probable action upon the Steel dividend. The secret was well kept, people well informed and not favoring the full declaration expecting it even at the moment the reduction was being ordered. The rise in the stocks was no more than had been forecasted, it having been remarked that they would rise even if the dividend were passed, so complete is the revulsion from anything resembling artificial support of stock market prices through dividends of doubtful justification. A decline of a million tons in booked orders is certainly sobering, even upon those regarding it as an "abnormal slump." A surplus of $29,348,742 for the last nine months is as justificatory of dividends as a surplus of $12,826,742 for the first six months, upon which dividends were begun. But there is this difference—the look ahead then was for rising markets. They are now hoped for, rather than expected. Capital has taken a share of its declining profits in the form of lower dividends—what will labor do? Mr. Schwab wrote to Mr. Frick that rails could be produced for $12, but that was not on the present labor schedule. Iron, and even the steel manufactures, are substantially all labor, ore costs being almost negligible as the stage of manufacture advances. The reduction of the Steel Trust dividend therefore practically raises the wage question, certainly upon exports, and practically upon domestic sales. The strikes we have had have been signs of prosperity, being of a character never experienced in bad times. If now the Steel Trust is to stimulate its orders by reducing its prices there will be pressure upon labor such as it has not experienced for some years. As a question of to-day, in a banking and stock market sense, there cannot be a doubt that the reduction of the dividend is praiseworthy. It is a long way from the practice of railways in allotting a dollar to dividends and a dollar to betterments or surplus, but it is a step in the right direction, even though it suggests matters heretofore kept in the background.

The general list might almost be described as comatose. The volume of business was not half of last week, and among fifty active stocks the changes were fractional with but three exceptions, and they were not significant. In the bond market Steel 5 per cents were conspicuously active and strong. They advanced to 72¼ and closed there. Generally speaking, bonds were strong upon a reduced scale of business. Statements that next year's crop of Winter wheat is being planted may be accepted as a sign that the time for this year's crop scares is almost passed, and up till now there has been nothing like disaster reported in any way or by any authority at all convincing. The reduction in discount rates at Berlin and London and the reduction in the price of gold in London are encouraging regarding our own monetary outlook. It was stated yesterday that considerable amounts of time money had been placed at 5 per cent. for six months. This is not representative of the market, which lenders are still keeping well in hand. Nevertheless, the quarterly disbursements will have a relaxing effect in every financial centre as certainly as preparations for them had a contrary effect. And this year there is an exceptional influence at work. The money which has been provided from New York hitherto is now being provided from Washington, disturbing the force of precedents. For this reason St. Louis exchange on New York is at a premium, and Chicago's moderate discount is traceable to the same cause, as well as to the lateness of the season. Railway reports were of the usual character. Missouri Pacific's gross for August increased $773,000, Norfolk and Western's $156,876, and Southern's $189,672. The cotton market declined, closing under selling pressure near the bottom. If the mills won't buy, as appears to be the case at the present prices, there is every encouragement for the bears to sell, with results beneficial to every interest except the speculators.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Sugar	½	St. L. S. West	1
Ches. & Ohio	½	Tenn. Coal & I.	½
Chi. M. & St. P.	½	U. S. Express	½
Consol. Gas	½	U. S. Leather pf.	½
Erie 1st pf.	½	U. S. Steel pf.	1
Hocking Valley	2½	Wabash pf.	½
Mexican Central	½	West. Union	½
N. St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	2½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Locomotive	½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st	
Balt. & Ohio	½	rcts.	6
B'klyn R. T.	½	N. Y. Dock	½
Chi. & N. W.	½	N. Y., L. & W.	½
Cont. So. Pac. pf.	½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1½
Gen. Products	1½	St. L. S. W. pf.	1
Del. & Hudson	½	Twin City	½
Des M. & Ft. D.	1½	Un. Pacific pf.	1½
Det. Un. Ry.	½	U. S. Realty	½
General Electric	½	U. S. Rubber pf.	1
Int. Power	1½	Westinghouse	4
Kan. City So. pf.	1½	Wis. Central	½
		Wis. Central pf.	½

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Cent. of Ga. 1st pf. inc.	1	Gal., H. & S. A. Mex. & Pac. 4s	3
Col. Fuel gen. 5s	3	North. Ohio 1st 5s	1
Chi. R. I. & P. 1st 4s, reg	1½	Nor. Pac. Gt. Nor. joint 4s, reg	½
Det. City Gas 5s	2	U. S. Steel 5s	1½
		Va. Mid. gen.	1½

Bonds Declined.

Gila V., G. & N. 5s	5½	Mo., K. & E. 1st	3
Green Bay deb. B	2	St. L. S. W. con. 4s	1½
Hous. & T. 1st 5s	1	Va. & S. W. 5s	1

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Oct. 6	316,506
To date this year	124,603,208
Corresponding date last year	148,713,014

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Oct. 6	$2,572,500
To date this year	$513,919,500
Corresponding date last year	$728,606,350

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Associated Merchants Co.—First and second preferred stocks.
Cincinnati Northern Railroad.

DIVIDEND PAYABLE.

Central and South American Telegraph Co.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

Alabama Great Southern Railway.
American Shipbuilding Co.
Canadian Pacific Railway.
Lake Erie and Western Railroad.
Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

GOLD, COTTON, AND EXCHANGE.

Yesterday's decline in exchange, following close upon Monday's reduction in the price of bar gold in London, brought the rate for sterling exchange quite close to the point at which we could import gold, should we wish to do so.

The movement of the cotton crop, as evidenced by the supply of commercial bills in yesterday's market, is fully up to the standard of the first week in October in recent years, and, owing to the higher prices which the foreigners have had to pay for their cotton, the amount of exchange drawn against every hundred bales (the unit of export) is considerably more than was the case last year. Most of the cotton purchased by English manufacturers is paid for, late cost of insurance and freight. A fair average of the amount in sterling exchange drawn against a hundred bales of cotton last year during the first week of October was £080. This year drawing bar average nearer £1,000 for the same amount of cotton. The export of each hundred bales thus represents the creation of £100 more exchange.

This is a very considerable factor with exports of cotton on the present heavy scale, and seems to have already made itself felt in the steady decline in sterling. The noticeable easing off in money rates in London is another influence which is depressing exchange on that city. Gold is being drawn to London in very considerable amounts, and there seems to be much less anxiety expressed as to the condition of the gold reserves of the Bank. The reduction in the private discount rate, while it has had a sustaining influence on the quotation of long bills, has caused a falling off in demand for sight bills on London, and at Paris the rate is steadily declining again to the point from which it rose when all indications pointed to a 5 per cent. bank rate in the British capital. This declining tendency in Paris offsets the decline in sterling at New York so far as the chances of "triangular" gold importing transactions are concerned; from present indications, however, it would seem as though we would soon be able to draw gold direct from those centres, where is financed the payment for the very large amount of cotton and grain which we are shipping to Europe, and the movement of which may be said to have only just begun.

WEATHER BUREAU CROP REPORT.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—The Weather Bureau's weekly summary of crop conditions is as follows:

In all districts east of the Rocky Mountains the temperature conditions during the week ending Oct. 5 were highly favorable for unmatured crops. The northern portions of the Upper Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valleys and the upper lake region and parts of Texas, Oklahoma, and Arkansas have suffered from excessive rains, while severe drought continues in the South Atlantic, Central and East Gulf States, and in portions of Tennessee and the Ohio Valley. On the Pacific Coast the week averaged cool, with showers during the latter part, which, in portions of California, were unfavorable for fruit drying. New Mexico and Arizona have received additional and beneficial rains.

On the whole, the corn crop has experienced another very favorable week, although the more northerly portions, in which rains have retarded maturing and cutting, would have done better with less moisture. In Iowa 10 to 15 per cent. of the area planted is still exposed in some measure to damage by heavy frost, but another week of warm, dry weather would ripen most of the belated crop. In Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri, Michigan, and Wisconsin about 10 per cent. of the crop is still exposed to injury from frosts; in Indiana and Southern Ohio, about 5 per cent., and in Northern Ohio, from 5 to 25 per cent., except in the extreme northeastern portion, where from one-half to three-fourths or more is still green. In Wisconsin, Minnesota, and South Dakota from 10 to 40 per cent. has already been injured to a greater or less extent.

Rains have retarded the threshing of Spring wheat in Minnesota and the Dakotas and has caused further injury to grain in the shock in South Dakota.

In the central and eastern districts of the cotton belt there was little or no rain during the week, and cotton picking progressed rapidly under very favorable conditions. In Texas, Oklahoma, and Arkansas, however, picking was retarded by heavy rains, which caused considerable damage to open cotton, especially in Texas, where the opening of the young bolls has been checked by the renewed growth of plants. Reports indicate that about one-half of the prospective yield has been gathered in the central and eastern portions of the belt, the proportion gathered being considerably greater in Texas, where probably 60 to 70 per cent. of the crop has been secured, while not more than 10 per cent. has yet been picked in Oklahoma, Indian Territory, and Arkansas. On the whole, it appears that slightly more than one-half of the crop is now gathered.

The principal tobacco States have had very favorable curing weather, and the portion of the crop remaining unharvested in Kentucky at the close of the previous week has been housed.

The continued prevalence of blight and rot in potatoes throughout the Northern States has materially shortened the yield of this crop.

Except in the Middle and South Atlantic States and the portions of the Ohio and Central Mississippi Valleys, where plowing and Fall seeding have been retarded, this work has made satisfactory progress, and early-sown wheat has germinated and is coming up well. The acreage being reported from Nebraska and Kansas. Recent rains in Texas have put the soil in excellent condition, and seeding is now active in that State.

GENERAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

Chicago advices state that the Chicago Telephone Company has issued $1,000,000 new stock, thus completing the $2,000,000 voted last Spring.

According to dispatches from Austin, Texas, the oil refinery of the Standard Oil Company, situated near Beaumont, is to be doubled in its capacity at an estimated cost of nearly $5,000,000.

It is stated in Chattanooga dispatches that Pennsylvania capitalists have bought about 50,000 acres of land near Rebun Gap in Blanc County, Tenn., and will found another industrial town at a cost of $1,000,000.

Shipments of zinc and lead ore from Joplin, Mo., last week, it is said, were about the smallest of the season.

Sault Ste. Marie advices state that commerce through the canal for September amounted to 4,265,540 net tons, compared with 4,673,532 during September last year.

The Philadelphia Stock Exchange has listed $5,360,000 first mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds of the Westchester Light Company; also $1,295,000 Wilmington and Northern 4 per cent. gold stock certificates.

It is stated in Boston dispatches that the United States Telephone Company, the long distance independent company, has declared the first quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. upon its preferred stock.

According to advices from Chicago the Great Western Cereal Company has issued its $500,000 new 6 per cent. cumulative preferred stock.

Exports of general merchandise from the Port of New York for the week decreased $1,765,890 as compared with the previous week, and $1,188,646 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Grain shipments by lake from Chicago last week, it is stated, were larger than for any previous week in years. The total aggregated 4,835,000 bushels, an increase of 614,000 bushels over the preceding week and 2,631,619 over the corresponding week last year.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on stock collateral loaned at 2@2½ per cent., with the last loan at 2. Most of the day's loans were at 2½ per cent.

Time money rates, 5 per cent. for thirty days, 5½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 6 per cent. for four, five, and six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 6 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 6@6½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 7 per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $248,420,293; balances, $12,504,988; United States Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,816,875.

Money on call in London, 2@2½ per cent.; short bills, 2 9-16 per cent.; three months' bills, 3¼@3½ per cent.

Foreign exchange was steady. Nominal rates were $4.83 for sixty days and $4.87 for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.8280@4.8290; demand, $4.8570; cables, $4.8640. Commercial bills were $4.81¾@4.82½.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.20¾ and 5.18¾ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94¼ and 95 3-16; guilders, 40@40 1-16 and 40¼.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—10c discount. Chicago—10c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.50 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-16 discount; selling, 1-16 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 5c premium; telegraphic, 7½c.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—The Times's City article says the money market was quiet yesterday. The small amount due the Bank of England was repaid. The rate for fixtures ruled 2½ per cent. discount. Quotations were very weak. The Bank of England paid 77s. 10½d. for £88,000 bar gold.

The Stock Exchange opened nervous on the Duke of Devonshire's resignation, but subsequently prices hardened. Consols closed a quarter lower, at 88 7-16 for cash and 88 9-16 for account. Transvaal threes fell ¼, to 1¾ discount. Home rails showed declines in the majority of cases. American rails were inactive, closing fairly steady. Foreigners were quiet. The general mining market was quiet and featureless. South Africans were depressed and closed flat.

Bar silver rose 1-16, to 27½ spot and 27⅛ forward. On higher prices Indians closed firm.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—Money was plentiful in the market to-day, and discounts were consequently easier, with a renewal of the Continental demand for bills.

Business on the Stock Exchange opened heavy. Consols started weak owing to the political situation, the constitution of the new Cabinet being disapproved. They began at 88⅝, recovered 3-16, then weakened, and closed steadier. Home rails were dull, Scotch being the weakest on continued sales from Glasgow.

Americans were depressed, the position of United States Steel securities causing anxiety. They improved later and closed quiet. Kafirs were weak on forced liquidation.

Closing prices: Consols for money, 88 7-16; consols for the account, 88 9-16; Anaconda, 3⅝; Atchison, 65; Atchison preferred, 91; Baltimore and Ohio, 76⅝; Canadian Pacific, 125⅝; Chesapeake and Ohio, 38⅝; Chicago Great Western, 16; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 159⅝; De Beers, 19⅝; Denver and Rio Grande, 30⅝; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 73; Erie, 27⅝; Erie first preferred, 67⅝; Erie second preferred, 48⅝; Illinois Central, 133; Louisville and Nashville, 100⅝; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 28; New York Central, 121; Norfolk and Western, 59; Norfolk and Western preferred, 90⅝; Ontario and Western, 21⅝; Pennsylvania, 61; Rand Mines, 6⅝; Reading, 24⅝; Reading first preferred, 88; Reading second preferred, 31; Southern Railway, 19⅝; Southern Railway preferred, 80; Southern Pacific, 42⅝; Union Pacific, 72⅝; Union Pacific preferred, 88; United States Steel, 17⅝; United States Steel preferred, 66; Wabash, 20⅝; Wabash preferred, 30⅝.

Bar silver steady at 27½d per ounce.

Money, 2@2½ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3¼@3⅜ per cent.; for three months' bills, 3⅝@3¾ per cent.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £88,000.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 53.75; Lisbon, 24.50.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Oct. 6.—Trading on the Bourse to-day opened hesitatingly, with prices heavy. Internationals were well sustained, rentes became firm, and Rio Tintos gained 1 francs. At the close the market was calm.

Three per cent. rentes, 96f 52½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 12c for checks.

BERLIN, Oct. 6.—Prices on the Boerse to-day opened unchanged, but later they became weaker on Paris, New York, and London advices.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 41 pfennigs for checks. Discount rates for short and three months' bills, 3 per cent.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 6.—The money market shows increased ease, but without appreciable change in rates. Call loans, 3@4 per cent.; time loans on collateral, 5@6 per cent.; time loans on mercantile paper, 6@6½ per cent.; Clearing House loans, 3 per cent.; New York funds, 10 cents discount; clearings, $22,563,968; balances, $1,849,635. The foreign exchange market is easier. Sterling rates have been reduced a quarter of a cent all around.

The stock market was very dull. Copper Range, Amalgamated, Telephone, and Steel almost monopolized the trading, and they were far from active. It was one of the most stupid days in a long time.

Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
271	Atchison	66⅝	65⅝	66⅝
5	Atchison pf.	95	95	95
1	Boston & Albany	246	246	246
12	Boston & Lowell	236	236	236
12	Boston & Maine	166	166	166
21	Massachusetts Electric	20	20	20
8	Massachusetts Elec. pf.	75¼	75	75
98	N. Y., N. H. & H.	195	195	195
2	Old Colony	202	202	202
50	Union Pacific	70	70	70
15	Union Pacific pf.	86	86	86
1	West End	92	92	92
5	West End pf.	109	109	109

TELEPHONES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
542	*American	128	127	127½
50	Mexican	1½	1½	1½
30	New England	123½	123½	123½

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
20	Am. Pneu. Service pf.	15½	15½	15½
644	American Sugar	119	117	117½
104	American Sugar pf.	117½	117	117½
150	Dom. Iron & Steel	10⅝	10½	10⅝
100	Edison	232	230	232
10	*General Electric	148	148	148
101	Massachusetts Gas	34	33	33
10	Massachusetts Gas pf.	77	77	77
10	Mergenthaler	168⅝	168⅝	168⅝
101	Pullman	214	211	214
23	Swift & Co.	103	101	103
105	*United Fruit	95½	95	95
2,226	U. S. Steel	18	17	17½
1,092	U. S. Steel pf.	66	65⅝	66
10	*Westinghouse	72	72	72

MINING.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
25	Adventure	4	4	4
50	Allouez	4½	4½	4½
2,905	Amalgamated	41⅝	40½	40⅝
50	Atlantic	7	7	7
50	Bingham	22½	22½	22½
1	Calumet & Hecla	435	435	435
230	Centennial	16½	16½	16½
200	Cons. Mercur	1 1-16	1 1-32	1 1-16
7,500	Copper Range	51¼	48½	50⅝
65	Franklin	8	8	8
145	Granby	4	4	4
200	Guanajuato	75c.	75c.	75c.
50	Mass	5	4½	5
25	Michigan	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
25	Mohawk	29	29	29
100	Gold Coloney	75c.	75c.	75c.
152	Osceola	53½	52	53½
10	Shannon	10	10	10
60	U. S. Coal & Oil	9⅝	9½	9½
615	U. S. Mining	18	17⅝	18
250	Utah	25½	25	25½
80	Wolverine	64	63	63
75	Wyandotte	1	1	1

British Columbia, 2½ bid. 3 asked.
*Ex dividend. †First installment paid.

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 6.—The market was active and about steady. Some pressure developed against Seaboard issues, causing them to decline. Other stocks were about steady, only fractional changes occurring. Local interests are buying securities held by J. W. Middendorf & Co. to prevent outsiders from securing controlling interest in the Consolidated Gas Company, though it is suspected that outsiders are concerned in the deal to take care of the Middendorf and Williams holdings.

Money on call, 5@6 per cent.

Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 1,855 shares of stock and $15,500 worth of bonds, were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,430	Seaboard Railway com.	14	13⅝	14
195	Seaboard Railway pf.	25½	24	24½
25	Consolidated Gas	68	68	68
40	Nashville Railway com.	84	84	84
200	Int. Mer. Marine	18½	18½	18½

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	Seaboard Ry. 10-yr. 5s.	101½	101½	101½
7,000	Seaboard Railway 4s.	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝
4,000	Ga. & Ala. consol. 5s.	104½	104½	104½
4,000	United Rys. & Elec. inc.	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝
17,000	United Rys. & Elec. 4s.	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝
4,000	Ga., Car. & Nor. 5s.	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
3,000	Atlanta & Charlotte 1st	107½	107½	107½
2,000	G. B. S. Brewing 1st.	46½	46½	46½
25,000	Atlantic Coast Line 4s.	90½	90½	90½
8,000	West. Nor. Car. 6s.	114	114	114

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 6.—The stock market conditions showed no change. Trading was excessively dull, and prices were almost stationary. An exception was Bell Telephone, an odd lot of which sold at 68. The last previous sale was made in August at 67, just before the cut in the dividend rate. There was some good buying of Philadelphia Electric, which the Street regarded as significant, although no news developed on the property. The Consolidated Lake Superiors were firmer, but on buying by shorts largely. Lehigh Valley and Philadelphia Company were inclined to be heavy. The reduction in the United States Steel dividend was well received here, although hardly expected. It is looked upon as a signal to labor to recede from the aggressive and unreasonable demands.

Total sales, 17,637 shares and $64,187 bonds. Range of prices:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
30	American Ry. Co.	45½	45½	45½
5	American Cement	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝
100	Bell Telephone	68	68	68
20	Cambria Iron	45	45	45
70	Catawissa	19½	19½	19½
45	Catawissa 1st pf.	60½	60½	60½
811	Consolidated Lake Sup.	⅞	⅞	15-16
440	Con. Lake Sup. pf.	4	3⅞	4
242	Electric Co. of Am.	3	2⅞	3
1,810	Erie	27½	27	27⅝
24	General Asphalt pf.	24	24	24
100	Int. Co. of N. A.	24	24	24
211	Lehigh Valley	37⅝	37	37
33	Lehigh Navigation	65	65	65
100	Marsden Co.	1½	1½	1½
869	Pennsylvania	59½	59½	59½
50	Penn. Gas Coal	61	61	61
5	Phila. Traction	94	94	94
2,690	Phila. Elec.	6 15-16	6 13-16	6 15-16
650	Philadelphia Co.	27½	27	27½
25	Phila. Co. pf.	43½	43½	43½
900	Phila. Rapid Transit	12⅝	12½	12½
3,700	Reading	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝
50	Reading 1st pf.	38	38	38
5	United Gas Imp. Co.	80	80	80
75	Union Traction	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝
1,060	United States Steel	18	17½	18
200	United States Steel pf.	64⅝	64½	64⅝
15	Warwick Steel	4	4	4

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 6.—New York exchange was at 10c discount before clearings and par afterward. Time and call loans, 5@6 per cent.

Trading was very dull. The one early influence toward weaker prices was the sale of some 800 shares of Can preferred before noon, resulting in a decline from 31 to 29½, and a partial rally. Biscuit shares were traded in lightly and were easy.

Complete transactions were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
200	American Can	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
840	American Can pf.	31	29½	29½
25	Chicago Title & Trust Co.	93	93	93
155	Diamond Match	131	130	130
40	National Biscuit	37	36⅞	36⅞
74	National Biscuit pf.	29⅝	29	29⅝
75	Street's Stable Car	26	25½	26
1,000	Diamond Match	101½	101½	101½
345	United Box Board pf.	20½	20½	20½

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 6.—Complete stock transactions to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
655	Crucible Steel	7½	7⅛	7⅛
625	Crucible Steel pf.	58⅝	57⅝	58
320	U. S. Steel	17⅝	17	17⅝
62	U. S. Steel pf.	85⅝	84	85⅝
*200	West. Electric Sub.	71½	70½	71
5	Pittsburg Coal	25	25	25
258	Pittsburg Coal pf.	75	73½	73½
177	Pittsburg Brewing	28⅝	28½	28½
20	Pittsburg Brewing pf.	45	45	45
603	Mfrs. Light & Heat	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝
154	Mt. Fireproof	18	17½	17½
142	Nat. Fireproof pf.	30	29½	29½
15	Consol. Ice pf.	35½	35½	35½
250	Philadelphia Company	37½	37½	37½
100	Lister Mining	14½	14½	14½
200	Mon. River Coal	10	10	10
25	Mon. River Coal pf.	83½	83½	83½
10	Ohio Fuel	154½	154½	154½
50	Pittsburg Plate Glass	118	118	118
20	Home Trust	125	125	125
54	Exchange Nat. Bank	64	62	62
20	Iron City Trust	125	125	125
15	Federal Nat. Bank	135	135	135
25	German Nat. Bank	155	155	155
$4,000	Mon. River Coal 5s	108		

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in the London market at 27½d per ounce and in New York at 50½c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 45½c.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 500 shares of Anaconda Gold sold at .18, 100 Best & Belcher at 1.45, 50 Brunswick at .18, 400 Comstock at .07, 150 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.30, 300 Crown Point at .24, 25 El Paso at .58, 500 Isabella at .10, 300 Mexican at 1.10@1.05, 500 Mollie Gibson at .05½, 100 Phoenix at .05, 200 Silver Hill at .60, and 300 Yellow Jacket at .49@.47.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	107	107½
2s, c., 1930	107	107½
4s, r., 1925	126⅝	126⅝
4s, c., 1925	126⅝	126⅝
4s, 1916, cm.	106⅝	
4s, r., 1907	111½	111½
4s, c., 1907	116½	116½
4s, r., 1925	135	136
4s, c., 1925	135	136
4s, r., 1904	102½	
4s, c., 1904	102½	
D. C. 3-65s	120	
Adams Exp.	220	230
Alb. & Sus.	250	
Allis-Chalm.	9	9½
Allis-Chalm. pf.	18	25
Am. Ag. Ch.	12	23
A. A. C. pf.	75	78
Am. B. Sug.	25	28
Am. B. Sug. pf.	70	80
Am. Steel		¼
Am. Bic. pf.	1	
A. C. & F.		
pf.	75	78
Am. Coal	190	250
Am. Cot. O.	23	31
A. C. O. pf.	80	90
Am. D. Tel.	32	35
Am. Ex.	170	190
Am. Gr.	7½	9
A. H. & L.	5⅞	8½
A. H. & L.		
pf.	11	15
Am. L. Co.	9½	10½
A. L. Co. pf.	32	
Am. M. Co.	3½	4
Am. Snuff	90	110
Am. Snuff pf.		90
Am. St. Fds.	5	10
A. S. F. pf.		50
A. T. & T.	126	131
A. T. & T.	127	128½
Am. Tob. pf.	138	140
Am. W. Co.	8	8½
A. W. Co. pf.	62	75
An. C. M.	107	108
Ann. Arbor	30	32
Ann. A. pf.	57	62
A. M. 1st pf.	89	93
A. M.		
pf.	75	85½
Atl. C. L.	111	
B. A. L. pf.	104	
B. Un. Gas	175	185
Bruns. City	5½	7
B. R. & P.	127	130
B. R. & P.		
pf.	144	
Butterick Co.	42	
Canada So.	59½	60
C. R. R. of		
N. J.	150	155
C. & A. A.		
Tel.	94	100
C. B. & Q.	160	200
C. & R. Ill.		
pf.	110	125
C. G. W. pf.		
A.	66	67
C. G. W. pf.		
B.	27	27½
C. G. W. 4s	65½	66
C. M. & St.		
P. pf.	170½	172
C. St. P., M.		
& Om.	119	124
C. M. & O. pf.	150	190
C. T. & T.	8½	10
C. T. & T.		
pf.	17	18
Chi. U. Tr.	4	4½
C., C., C. &		
St. L.	69½	71½
C., L. & W.	51	55
C., L. & W.		
pf.	75	85
Cleve. & P.	160	
Com. Cable	142	160
Consol. Coal	65	90
Cont. T. pf.	99½	100
D., L. & W.	264	265½
D. & H.	235	
D. & R. G.		5
D. & S. W.		
pf.		10
D. M. & Ft.		
D. pf.	101	
Det. South.	9½	10
Det. So. pf.	17	18
Dist. Match.	130	132
E. T., V. &		
G.	7½	8½
E. T., V. &		
G. pf.	75	80
Elev. & F

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, Oct. 6, 1903.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
41	41½	12,610	*Amalgamated Cop. Co.	40⅝	41⅞	40⅝	41	...
26	26½	400	*Am. Car & F. Co.	26	26½	26	26½	+½
5¾	5¾	450	*Am. Ice Co.	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	+¾
19½	20	845	*Am. Ice Co. pf.	19⅝	19⅝	19	19⅝	+⅝
15	15½	1,900	*Am. Locomo. Co.	15	15⅝	15	15	-⅝
80	80⅝	122	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf.	80½	80⅝	80½	80½	+⅝
15	16	100	*Am. Malting Co. pf.	15	15	15	15	...
42½	43½	700	*Am. S. & R. Co.	42½	42⅝	42	42⅝	-½
87	88½	350	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	88	88⅝	88	88⅝	+⅝
111¾	112	2,000	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co.	111	112	110⅝	112	+⅝
117½	119	10	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co. pf.	118	118	118	118	...
62⅝	63⅝	21,705	Atch., Top. & S. F.	63¼	63⅝	62⅝	63⅝	-⅛
74	74⅝	20,625	Baltimore & Ohio	74⅛	74⅝	73⅝	74	-½
86½	87	70	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛	...
32½	33¼	8,760	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	32½	33⅝	32½	33	-⅝
120½	120½	300	Canadian Pacific	120½	120⅝	120½	120½	...
20⅝	20⅝	2,800	*Chesapeake & Ohio	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+⅛
21⅝	22	800	Chicago & Alton	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	...
61½	62	200	Chicago & Alton pf.	61½	62	61½	62	+½
15⅝	15⅝	700	Chicago Great West.	15⅝	15⅝	15	15⅝	+½
136⅝	137	12,300	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	136	137	135⅝	137	+⅝
156⅝	158	110	Chicago & Northw.	157	157	157	157	-⅝
100	103	55	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	100	100	100	100	...
40½	42	200	Colorado Fuel & Iron	40½	40½	40½	40½	-½
12½	12⅝	100	Colorado & Southern	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	...
49	50	50	Col. & Southern 1st pf.	50	50	50	50	...
20	20⅝	100	Col. & Southern 2d pf.	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	-⅝
11	12	100	Col. & H. C. & Iron	12	12	12	12	...
173⅝	174	816	Consolidated Gas	172⅝	173⅝	172⅝	173⅝	+⅝
25⅝	26	225	Corn Products Co.	25½	25½	25	25½	-1½
153	155	100	Delaware & Hudson	153½	153½	153½	153½	-½
20	20½	100	Denver & R. G.	20½	20½	20½	20½	+½
69⅝	71	160	Denver & R. G. pf.	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝	-½
15	18⅝	200	D., M. & Ft. Dodge	15	15	15	15	-1½
64	66	155	Detroit United Ry	64	64	64	64	-½
22⅝	23½	200	*Distillers Securities	23	23	23	23	-½
27⅝	28	30,440	Erie	27⅝	28	26⅝	27⅝	+½
66½	67½	1,000	Erie 1st pf.	65⅝	66⅝	65⅝	66⅝	+½
47⅝	48	1,800	Erie 2d pf.	47⅝	48	47⅝	48	...
137	138⅝	110	General Electric	140½	140½	140½	140½	-⅝
71	72	800	Hocking Valley	70½	71⅝	70½	71⅝	+2⅝
79	80	10	Hocking Valley pf.	79⅝	79⅝	79⅝	79⅝	...
119	120⅝	110	Illinois Central	120⅝	120	120⅝	120	+⅝
29	30	300	Internat. Power Co.	29	29	29	29	-1½
15½	16½	60	Iowa Central	15	15	15	15	...
33⅝	34	300	Kansas City South. pf.	34	34	34	34	-1½
96	96⅝	2,800	Louisville & Nashville	97⅝	98⅝	97⅝	98	+⅝
130⅝	131	675	Manhattan Elevated	131	131	130⅝	130⅝	-⅝
77	78	200	*Met. Securities	77	77	77	77	...
102	104	300	*Met. Street Railway	104⅝	105½	104½	105½	-⅝
11¼	11½	400	Mexican Central	11⅛	11½	11⅛	11½	+½
80	90	40	Minn. & St. Louis pf.	88	88	88	88	...
53½	56	3,775	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	54	56⅝	54	55⅝	+2½
118	119	900	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	118	119	118	119	...
17	18	80	Mo., Kan. & Texas	17	17	17	17	...
35	35½	800	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	35¼	35½	35	35½	...
88⅝	88⅝	7,810	Missouri Pacific	88⅝	89⅝	88⅝	89⅝	+⅝
75	78	125	National Enameling pf.	75	76	75	75	...
20⅝	20⅝	125	Nat. R.R. of Mex. 2d pf.	20½	20½	20½	20½	-½
116⅝	116⅝	2,900	New York Central	116⅝	116⅝	115⅝	116⅝	+⅝
100	105	200	N. Y., C. & S. L. 1st pf.	100	100	100	100	-5
15	20	160	New York Dock	16	16	16	16	-4
130	132	100	N. Y., Lack. & West.	131	131	131	131	-⅝
195	195	40	N. Y., N. H. & H.	195	195	195	195	...
20⅝	20⅝	925	N. Y., Ont. & West.	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	-⅛
58	58½	1,110	Norfolk & Western	57½	59	57½	58	...
20	20½	800	Pacific Mail	19⅝	20	19⅝	20	-⅛
118⅝	118⅝	87,275	Pennsylvania R. R.	118	118⅝	117⅝	118⅝	+½
92	92⅝	300	People's Gas, Chicago	91⅝	92½	91⅝	92½	-⅝
33⅝	34	300	Pressed Steel Car	34	34⅝	34	34	...
47½	47⅝	22,550	Reading	47	47½	46½	47½	+⅛
9	9½	400	*Rep. Iron & Steel	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+⅝
62½	63	440	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	62	62½	62	62½	+⅝
24⅝	25⅝	7,900	Rock Island Co.	24⅝	25½	24½	25	+⅝
59½	59⅝	200	Rock Island Co. pf.	58½	59	58½	59	+⅝
14⅝	15⅝	300	*Rub. Goods Mg. Co.	15	15½	15	15	...
45½	46⅝	400	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	46½	46⅝	46½	46⅝	-1¼
145	155	100	St. L. & S. F., C. & E. Ill. stock ctfs.	150	150	150	150	+⅝
15	15½	200	St. Louis Southw.	14	15	14	15	+1
31	32	200	St. Louis Southw. pf.	30⅝	31	30⅝	31	-1
41⅝	41⅝	5,900	Southern Pacific	41⅝	41⅞	41½	41½	-⅛
18⅝	19	2,500	Southern Ry., ext.	18⅝	18⅞	18⅞	18⅝	-⅛
76⅝	77	600	Southern Ry. pf., ext.	76½	76½	76½	76½	...
1	1½	110	Standard Rope & Twine	1½	1½	1½	1½	+½
32½	33½	650	Tennessee Coal & Iron	32½	33½	32½	33	+½
22	23⅝	1,050	Texas & Pacific	22½	23⅝	22½	23⅝	-⅛
17⅝	18	200	Tol., St. L. & West	16⅝	17⅝	16⅝	17⅝	...
86	87	300	Twin City R. T.	87	87	86½	86½	-⅞
70⅝	70⅝	12,700	Union Pacific	70⅝	70⅝	70	70½	-⅞
84⅝	84⅝	100	Union Pacific pf.	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝	-1½
49	50	100	United Rys. Invest. pf.	49	49	49	49	+½
100	108	120	U. S. Express	105½	105½	105½	105½	+5½
7½	7⅝	600	*U. S. Leather	7½	7½	7	7	-½
76½	77	550	*U. S. Leather pf.	76⅝	77	76⅝	77	+½
6⅝	6⅝	420	U. S. Realty & Con.	6⅝	6⅝	6½	6⅝	-½
36½	40	160	U. S. Rubber pf.	36½	36½	36½	36½	-1
17½	17⅝	23,600	U. S. Steel	16⅞	17⅝	16⅞	17⅝	+⅝
64⅝	65	36,775	U. S. Steel pf.	63½	65	63½	64⅞	+1
19	19½	1,000	Va.-Caro. Chemical	19	19½	19	19½	+⅝
98	98	10	Va.-Caro. Chemical pf.	98	98	98	98	...
18⅝	19⅝	600	Wabash	19	19½	19	19½	...
31½	31½	1,150	Wabash pf.	31	31⅝	30½	31⅝	+½
201	210	15	Wells-Fargo Express	200	200	200	200	...
81½	82½	200	Western Union Tel.	81⅝	82	81⅝	82	+½
140	142	140	Westinghouse E. & M.	142	142	142	142	-4
16	16½	210	Wisconsin Central	16½	16½	16½	16½	-½
35½	36½	215	Wisconsin Central pf.	36½	36½	36	36	-½

Sales.....316,606 *Unlisted. †From last previous sale, based on 100 share lots.

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTIONS IN STOCKS.

Tuesday, Oct. 6, 1903.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
11,000	Amal. Copper	40⅝	41⅞	40⅝	41⅞
80	Am. Car & F.	25⅝	26	25⅝	26
10	Am. Ice	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
110	Am. Locomotive	15	15⅝	15	15⅝
70	Am. Smelting	42	42⅝	42	42⅝
1,710	Am. Sugar	111	111⅝	111	111⅝
6,650	A., T. & S. F.	63	63⅝	62⅝	63⅝
7,520	Balt. & Ohio	74⅝	74⅞	73⅝	74⅞
8,200	Brook. R. T.	32⅝	33⅝	32⅝	33⅝
110	Can. Pacific	120⅝	120⅝	120⅝	120⅝
10	Ches. & Ohio	30	30	30	30
20	Chi. & Alton	22	22	22	22
105	Chi. G. West.	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
12,740	Chi., M. & St. P.	136⅝	137	135⅝	136⅞
4,150	Erie	27⅝	28	26⅝	27⅝
10	Erie 1st pf.	66	66	66	66
40	Ill. Central	129⅝	129⅝	129⅝	129⅝
500	Lou. & Nash.	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
110	Manhattan	130⅝	131	130⅝	130⅝
120	Met. Street	105⅝	105⅝	104⅝	105
100	Mex. Central	10⅝	11⅝	10⅝	11⅝
10	Mo., K. & T. pf.	85	85	85	85
2,780	Mo. Pacific	89⅝	89⅝	88⅝	89
750	N. Y. Central	116⅝	116⅝	115⅝	116⅝
100	N. Y., O. & W.	21	21	20⅝	20⅝
10	Nort. & West.	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝
20	Pacific Mail	19	19	19	19
7,840	Pennsylvania	118	118⅝	117⅝	118⅝
30	People's Gas	91⅝	92	91⅝	92
8,980	Reading	47	47⅝	46⅝	47⅝
60	Rep. Steel	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
2,810	L. Island	25	25⅝	24⅝	25⅝
1,440	Southern Pac.	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝
220	Southern Ry.	18⅝	19	18⅝	18⅝
450	Tenn. Coal & I.	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝
10	Texas Pac.	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝
20	Twin City R. T.	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝
6,100	Union Pac.	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝
20	U. S. Leather	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
13,670	U. S. Steel	17	17⅝	16⅝	17⅝
5,840	U. S. Steel pf.	65⅝	66⅝	65⅝	65
10	Va.-Car. Chem.	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
60	Wabash	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
510	Wabash pf.	30⅝	31⅝	30⅝	31⅝

101,210

BONDS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$10,000	U. S. Steel 5s	72½	72½	72½	72½
10,000	Wabash deb., B	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝

$20,000

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.82⅝
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.52⅝
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.41
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.65
Cotton, middling	9.50
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.05¼
Sugar, granulated	4.60
Molasses, O. K., prime	.42
Beef, family	16.50
Beef hams	22.25
Tallow, prime	.04⅝
Pork, mess	18.87½
Hogs, dressed, 100 lb.	.08¼
Lard, prime	8.00
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	16.50
Butters, Western, creamery	.20

CHICAGO, Oct. 6.—No. 2 spring wheat, 81c; No. 3, 76@80c; No. 2 red, 77@77½c; No. 2 corn, 54½@54⅝c; No. 2 yellow, 55c; No. 3 oats, 39⅝c; No. 2 white, 41c; No. 3, 37c. Rye, 52c; good feeding barley, 40@41c; fair to choice malting, 44@50c. No. 1 flaxseed, 90c; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.07; prime timothy seed, $3.30; mess pork, per barrel, $11.02@11.42½; lard, per 100 lb, $7.45; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $8.12@8.25; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) $8.50@8.75; short clear sides, (boxed,) $8.75@9.00; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.34; clover, contract grade, $10.75@11.

COTTON.—Monday's cotton market was fairly active and while more or less irregular, reflected pretty generally the bearishness of current sentiment. The opening was firm at an advance of 5@9 points on the cables, which were better than expected, and prospects for lighter receipts which induced some covering, but the demand from this source was light, and after showing a little steadiness in good months the market eased off to about Monday's finals under liquidation and bear pressure. The receipts for the day did fair to be light, however; there was an idea that the weekly Weather Bureau report at midday would make a bullish showing, and toward noon the market steadied up on renewed covering and some outside demand, reaching a basis not 4 to 6 points higher. At this level the weekly report was read and proved more favorable to the crop than had been expected. The market then began declining sharply under heavy selling for both accounts. The close was within 3 or 4 points of the lowest on the active near-by positions, and within 2 points of the lowest on the options, with the general list not 5 to 12 points lower. The closing tone was steady. Sales were estimated at 500,000 bales.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
October	4.12	4.15	4.07	4.09@4.10
November	4.12	4.15	4.07	4.09@4.10
December	4.12	4.18	4.10	4.11@4.12
January	4.12	4.21	4.10	4.14@4.15
February	4.12	4.21	4.10	4.14@4.15
March	4.12	4.24	4.12	4.17@4.18
April	4.12	4.24	4.12	4.17@4.18
May	4.12	4.27	4.12	4.19@4.20
June	4.12	4.27	4.12	4.19@4.20
July	4.12	4.27	4.12	4.19@4.20

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 6.—Spot cotton, moderate demand; sales, 6,000 bales; speculation and export, 500 bales; American, 4,600 bales. Receipts, 7,000 bales; American, 7,000 bales; middling uplands, 4.96; middling orleans, 5.06. Futures opened irregular, with prices declining. Closed steady, with prices at or near the point lower. October, 4.32@4.33; October-November, 4.31@4.32; November-December, 4.31@4.32; December-January, 4.31@4.32; January-February, 4.30@4.31; February-March, 4.30@4.31; March-April, 4.30@4.31; April-May, 4.30@4.31; May-June, 4.30@4.31. Manchester yarns dull and easier, cloths at fair business doing.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—In a general way the wheat market yesterday was well sustained and rather firm as to undertone, showing at the close ¼@⅝c net advance, although not at that time at the best figures of the day. The market had an early upturn, which was based upon better cables than expected considering Monday's weakness on this side, stronger outside markets, notably St. Louis and Minneapolis, and light offerings. This was followed at midday by a quick reaction due to an increase of 12,998,000 bushels in the world's stocks. Near the close, bulls at Chicago succeeded in forcing prices up to the highest point of the day on rumors that 70 loads had been done for direct export. The local contingent refused to believe this in the light of information regarding conditions in our own cash market, but were nevertheless compelled to follow the bull outside strength. A general denial of the news in the last half hour brought some reaction and the close was somewhat unsettled. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board afloat basis, were as follows: No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 88½c; Oct. 20-25; No. 2 hard, Chicago, and No. 2 red, New York, 83½c.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 6.—Wheat—No. 2 red, cash, 83½@87c; December, 88⅝@88¾c; May, 82½c; No. 2 hard, 79½@79c. Corn—No. 2 cash, elevator, 43½@44c; December, 40⅝c; May, 41c. Oats—No. 2 cash, elevator, 36@36½c; December, 35½c; May, 38½c; No. 2 white, 40½@41c.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 6.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 85c; No. 2 Northern, 79@81c; December, 77½c. Rye—No. 1, 65½@67c. Barley—No. 2, 64c; sample, 60@67½c. Corn—December, 44½c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 6.—Wheat—December, 76½c; May, 78½c; on track, No. 1 hard, 79½c; No. 1 Northern, 78½c; No. 2 Northern, 75½c; No. 3, Northern, 72@73c.

DULUTH, Oct. 6.—Wheat—To arrive, No. 1 hard, 79c; No. 1 Northern, 78½c; No. 2 Northern, 75½c; October, 78½c; December, 75½c; May, 77½c.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Spring patents, $4.70@$5; Winter straights, $3.75@$4.90; Winter patents, $4.50@$4.75; Spring clears, $3.75@$3.90; extra No. 2, Winter, $2.15@$2.35; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.00@$2.10; red dog, $2@$2.25, to arrive. Rye flour—Fair to good, $3.20@$3.40; choice to fancy, $3.45@$3.60. Cornmeal—Kiln-dried, $3.15@$3.25; as to brand. Buckwheat—Pure white and yellow, $1.35@$1.45; coarse, $1.05@$1.10. Feed—Spring bran, spot, $19; sacks, to arrive, 200 lbs, $18.75; Spring bran, middling, $20.50@$24, in 200-lb sacks; city feed, $20@$20.50; linseed oil cake, $34; cottonseed, choice, $31 bulk, $32.50 sacks to arrive; oil meal, $34.50.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
December	82⅝	83⅝	82⅝	83⅝
May	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝
Corn—				
December	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝
May	49⅝	50⅝	49⅝	49⅝

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
December	76⅝	77⅝	76⅝	77⅝
May	77⅝	78 1-16	77⅝	77⅝
Corn—				
December	44½	45 5-16	44½	44⅝
May	44⅝	44⅝	44 1-16	44⅛
Oats—				
December	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝
May	36⅝	37 1-16	36⅝	36⅝
Ribs—				
October	7.40	7.40	7.40	7.40
January	6.87½	6.92½	6.80	6.82½
Pork—				
January	12.40	12.42½	12.32	12.35
May	12.50	12.50	12.45	12.47½

COFFEE.—The coffee market was active. It opened steady at a decline of 15@25 points, following generally lower foreign markets and reiterated reports of good rains in Brazil, where they were supposedly needed to encourage the October flowering. There was a good deal of covering and some outside demand attracted by the decline, however, and while liquidation was heavy, the buying proved sufficient to check the declining tendency and bring about a partial recovery, so that the market closed steady net 5@10 points lower. Sales were 60,750 bags. The spot market was easier, with quotations on the basis of 5½c for Rio No. 7.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
October				4.40@4.50
November	4.50	4.55	4.45	4.50@4.55
December	4.70	4.75	4.65	4.70@4.75
January	4.70	4.80	4.70	4.80@4.85
February	4.75	4.80	4.75	4.80@4.90
March	4.85	5.00	4.85	4.95@5.00
April	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00@5.10
May	5.05	5.15	5.00	5.10@5.15

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $13.50@$14.25; family, $16; short clear, $14.50@$16.50. BEEF—Mess, $8@$8.50; family, $10@$11; packet, $9.50@$10; extra India mess, $14.50@$16. SWEET HAMS—Sugar cured, 12@13½c. BACON—Shoulders, 10@10½c; clear ribs, 10½@10¾c; clear sides, 10½@10¾c. LARD—Prime steam, 7.90@7.95c; refined lard, South America, 8c; Continent, $8.20; French, kegs, $10; compound, 7½@7¾c. SAUSAGES—Oxford, 8@9c; city lard, 7½@7¾c.

BUTTER.—The tone was lower in London, declining about 25 ds to 25s 5s for spot and 6d@1s 6d for futures. Locally the tone was weak, closing at 20@24c. COFFEE—Cargoes were unchanged in London and 5@7½ off here, but futures there were 5@10 points lower at close. Locally coffee is quiet and more or less nominal. The official quotations of the New York Metal Exchange were reduced somewhat, tin being quoted at $18.37½; electrolytic at $18.50@$18.62½, and casting at $18.25@$18.37½, but buyers were still claiming prices slightly under these figures. LEAD—Lead was unchanged in New York at $4.50, and in London at £13 1s 3d. SPELTER—Spelter, declining 2s 6d, to £20 10s in London, remaining unchanged here at $6. IRON—Iron closed at 50s in Glasgow and at 49s 9d in Middlesbrough. Locally iron was lower. No. 1 foundry, Northern, is quoted at $19@$19.50; No. 2 foundry, Northern, at $18@$18; No. 1 foundry, Southern and No. 1 foundry, Southern, soft, at $18@$18.50.

NAVAL STORES.—Spirits turpentine, oil and machine bbls, 85½@90c. Tar, pine bbls, $2.75@$2.80; oil bbls, $4.10@$4.75. Resin, common to good, strained, $2.30@$2.35; N, $2.40; P, $2.70@$2.75; G, $3.00@$3.05; H, $3.10; I, $3.50@$3.65; K, $4.10@$4.20; M, $4.50; N, $4.60@$4.70; W G, $4.70@$4.80; W W, $5.10@$5.20.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 6.—Turpentine, 55½c; receipts, 182 casks; sales, 652 casks; exports, 15,676 casks. Rosin—Receipts, 2,062 bbls; sales, 4,075 bbls; exports, 908 bbls. A, B, and C, $1.90; D, $2.05; E, $2.15; F, $2.20; G, $2.25; H, $2.40; I, $2.70; K, $3.50; M, $4.15; N, $4.20; W G, $4.40; W W, $4.70.

WILMINGTON, Oct. 6.—Spirits of turpentine, 56½c; receipts, 46 casks. Rosin, $1.80@$1.90; receipts, 28 bbls. Tar, $1.90; receipts, 72 bbls. Crude turpentine, $2.25, $3.60 and $3.50; receipts, 64 casks.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 6.—Turpentine quiet, 55½c. Rosin—A, B, and C, $1.80; D, $1.85; E, $1.90; F, $2.25; G, $2.30; H, $2.50; I, $2.70; K, $3.60; M, $4.00; N, $4.20; W G, $4; W W, $4.25.

LIVE STOCK.—No sales of beeves reported. Dressed beef steady. City-dressed native sides, 6@9c per lb. Calves nominally steady; veals sold at $4.50@$7.50 per 100 lb; city-dressed veals, 9@12½c per lb. Both sheep and lambs rather steady; sheep sold at $2@$4 per 100 lb; lambs, $6.50@$7; culls, $4; Canada lambs, $6.50@$7; dressed mutton, 5@7½c per lb; dressed lambs, 8@10½c. No sales of hogs up to a late hour.

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FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF INCOME BONDS OF THE

MEXICAN CENTRAL RAILWAY.

At a meeting of above bondholders held this day the undersigned were duly appointed and authorized to act as a protective committee of the bondholders.

We therefore call upon all income bondholders who are dissatisfied with the offer of the Company, made through Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., to deposit their bonds with the Continental Trust Company, No. 26 Broad Street, New York City, or with the American Loan and Trust Company, No. 52 State Street, Boston, Mass., under a plan of agreement, the details of which can be obtained from the Committee or from either of the above trust companies upon application.

Dated September 28th, 1903.

BENJAMIN F. TRACY, Chairman.
SIDNEY J. SMITH.
OTTO T. BANNARD.
J. W. HENNING.
D. S. RAMSAY.
N. W. JORDAN.

James Harold Warner, Counsel,
No. 49 Wall Street, New York City.

FINANCIAL.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SONS,
OFFICE 55 WILLIAM STREET,
CORNER OF PINE ST.,
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 7th,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
[illegible]

UNION TRUST COMPANY of NEW YORK
80 BROADWAY.
NEW YORK, October 1st, 1903.
In accordance with the terms of the LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY'S SOUTH AND NORTH ALABAMA SINKING FUND 6 PER CENT. MORTGAGE to this company, as trustee, dated April 1, 1880, twenty thousand dollars ($20,000) have been paid to this company to be invested in the purchase of bonds of said issue for the Sinking Fund, and notice is hereby given that sealed proposals for the sale of said bonds, to the amount that the above-named sum will purchase, will be received at the office of the UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, No. 80 Broadway, and opened at noon on Monday, October 12th, when the lowest offer will be accepted, providing it does not exceed par and accrued interest, together with 10 per cent. of the par value in addition thereto.
UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY.
STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors, and to take action upon the question of guaranteeing $3,000,000 of bonds of the Chicago, Indianapolis & St. Louis Short Line Railway Company, in consideration of an operating contract over said Railway for the period of 999 years;
Also of guaranteeing $2,000,000 of bonds of the Central Indiana Railway Company;
Also of guaranteeing $300,000 of bonds of the Springfield, Decatur Depot Company, the proceeds to be used for the purpose of securing a Union Station and Passenger Depot at Springfield, Ohio;
And for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, corner of Third and Smith Streets, in Cincinnati, Ohio, on Wednesday, October 28, 1903, at 10 o'clock A. M. The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall Street, New York, at 3 o'clock P. M. Thursday, October 8, 1903, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. Friday, October 30, 1903.
E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.
Cincinnati, September 15th, 1

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

West Twenty-fifth Street Deal—Auction Sale Under Peculiar Conditions Has Fortunate Outcome.

Mayer S. Auerbach has bought, through F. Fleckenbach, Jr., from the estate of Nicholas Christy, 126 and 128 West Twenty-fifth Street, a plot 50 by 81 and irregular, now covered by two three-story dwellings.

Young & Gahren have sold for Mrs. Elizabeth A. Rose the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 57 West Ninety-fourth Street, 20 by 100.8.

Abraham Wershe has sold to a Mr. Kitzinger, for $17,250, the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 110 West One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, 18 by 100.

Annie T. Blake has sold 519 Lenox Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, a five-story flat, on lot 24.11 by 75.

The Goodspeed Realty Improvement Company has bought from Henry Feuerstein 24 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, a five-story flat, on lot 25 by 100.11.

Potter & Co. have sold for William Colgate 507 to 513 East One Hundred and Third Street, four four-story tenements, on plot 100 by 100.11.

A. W. Muller & Co. have sold for the estate of Valentine Hattemer to Henry A. Dirkes the three-story dwelling 353 West Forty-sixth Street, 20 by 100.5.

Duff & Brown have sold for Regina Bracker to Charles Seifert 2,805 Eighth Avenue, a five-story double flat, 25 by 80 by 100.

David Stewart has sold for Mrs. Bertha B. Potter 532 West One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, a three-story brick and stone dwelling, on lot 18 by 76. The buyer will occupy the house.

F. C. Eckhardt has sold for Charles M. Tyson to T. A. Moran the three-story and basement private dwelling 267 West Eighty-fourth Street.

John Schulz has sold the five-story flat 237 East Tenth Street, 24 by 100.7, for Dr. C. F. J. Lange to a client who will improve the property.

Thomas Melanlif has sold the two-story frame dwelling 1,219 Tinton Avenue, 20.3 by 123.8.

Louis Bachs will erect two six-story loft buildings, covering a frontage of 52.9 feet, at 28 to 32 West Twenty-second Street. The plans were filed yesterday by Architects Schickel & Ditmars, who estimate the cost of the structures at $100,000.

Plans were also filed for a ten-story loft building, to be erected at the southwest corner of Second Avenue and Twenty-fourth Street by George B. McQuaid. It will stand on a plot 74 by 93.4, and will cost $250,000. Neville & Bagge are the architects.

The Oxford Realty Company has secured a building loan of $900,000 from the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, with which to carry forward its apartment hotel operation at 59 West Fifty-fourth Street, running through to 70 to 74 West Fifty-fifth Street.

Charles E. Durose has leased the entire building 230 and 232 West Thirteenth Street for a term of five years to the Panhard & Levassor Automobile Company of Paris.

Pease & Elliman report the following leases: For the Beekman estate, 8 East Seventy-third Street, to Miss Mary Shurtleff Wood; for James D. Layng, Jr., 37 East Seventy-fourth Street, to C. M. Williams; for Mrs. Elizabeth Brower, 111 West Seventy-second Street, to J. S. Hoyt; for Mrs. E. H. Carstairs, 971 Madison Avenue, to Frederick W. Jackson; for Gordon MacDonald, 9 East Ninth Street, to Frederick M. Davies; for George A. H. Churchill, 40 East Sixty-third Street, to Mrs. W. B. Godfrey; and for Mrs. Louise La Montagne, 114 East Thirtieth Street, to Lawrence B. Elliman.

Duff & Conger report the following leases: No. 69 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, to Charles W. McCarty; 11 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, to Orlando T. Middleton; 213 East Seventy-eighth Street, to Julia Davidson; 1,042 Lexington Avenue, to Emma G. Elmquist; 64 East Ninety-first Street, to Leopold Feist; 1,251 Madison Avenue, to J. Eisenberg; 129 East Seventy-ninth Street, to Jacob Fischel, and 175 East Ninety-fourth Street, to Sophie Pittschu.

The apartment house covering the block front on the east side of St. Nicholas Avenue, between One Hundred and Eighteenth and One Hundred and Nineteenth Streets, have been sold. Thomas John Van Haaren, says that the report that they had changed hands probably grew out of some recent negotiations which were unsuccessful.

Justice Barrett, in the Supreme Court, yesterday appointed William J. Bolger referee for the sale of the property at Broadway and Sixty-third Street, pending the foreclosure of a four-hundred-and-fifty-thousand-dollar mortgage on the property held by the Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn.

Simon Sindeband reports that he was interested as broker in the recent sale of 102 Sullivan Street.

The Auction Room.

Yesterday's offering of the five-story flat 227 Lenox Avenue, 23.6 by 97, near One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, attracted considerable attention both on account of the circumstances which led up to it and also on account of its unexpected outcome.

About two months ago Max Marx sold the property to Isidor Witkind for $45,000, the terms being $500 cash upon the signing of the contracts, $3,500 upon taking title, the balance remaining upon mortgage. Mr. Witkind, it is said, paid the $500 and then abandoned his bargain. Upon his failure to complete the transaction Mr. Marx did not begin suit to compel the performance of the contract, but instead advertised that the property would be sold at auction for Mr. Witkind's account.

When, at an auction sale held by order of the court, it becomes necessary to offer the property a second time, through the fault of a bidder or for any other reason, the person for whose account the property is resold is held liable for any deficiency which may be developed by the resale. Whether the same rule could be made to apply to an auction sale, held by order of Mr. Marx and following a private contract purchase, was a new question to many real estate men and one which they were not prepared to answer decisively.

But all discussion of the question is likely to be unnecessary, for to the surprise of everybody in the neighborhood of Auctioneer Ingraham's stand yesterday the property brought $45,200, or $200 more than the previous contract price. The buyer was Morris Cohen.

As the sale was for Mr. Witkind's account, he presumably will get the amount credited by the auction sale, and after carrying out the original deal will be $200 to the good—a novel form of real estate speculation in which the most inexperienced might engage, providing the auction sale could always be relied upon to come out right.

Other offerings yesterday resulted as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer.

One Hundred and First Street, north side, 100 feet west of First Avenue, 100 by 100.11, vacant; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Thomas Nelson $16,568

Broadway, east side, 150 feet north of Hawthorne Street, three lots, each 25 by 150.7; partition sale, to John Corbitt. 16,900

Vermilyea Avenue, west side, 150 feet north of Academy Street, adjoining upon the foregoing, 25 by 150, vacant; partition sale, to Max Marx 1,250

Dickman Street, north side, near Prescott Avenue, two lots, each 25 by 100; partition sale, to John Corbett 5,600

Two interior lots at the rear of the foregoing, each 25 by 100; partition sale, easterly lot to C. B. Augustin 725

Westerly lot to Timothy Donovan 700

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 161 Broadway:

By L. J. Phillips & Co., foreclosure sale, Maurice S. Cohen, referee, 153 and 155 Cherry Street, south side, 70.10 feet west of Market Slip, 40 by 80, two five-story brick tenements; 194 Eldridge Street, east side, 101.11 feet north of Broome Street, 25 by 87.6, five-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $2,291.

By Peter F. Meyer, foreclosure sale, R. S. La Fetra, referee, 144 West Twenty-eighth Street, south side, 248.4 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 26.10 by 98.9 by 25 by 98.9, five-story stone-front tenement. Due on judgment, $4,471; subject to other mortgages for $22,000.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Richard L. Duzzey, referee, 251 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, north side, 101.6 feet west of Second Avenue, 16 by 100.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $4,832.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Arthur C. Butts, referee, 23 West Ninety-third Street, north side, 402 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 25 by 100.8, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $12,824.

By Parish, Fisher, Mooney & Co., partition sale, Edwin A. Watson, referee, Southern Boulevard, northeast corner of Bruce Place, 50 by 100, one-story brick building; Southern Boulevard, northwest corner of Beach Avenue, 147.8 by 92.6 by 122.4, vacant.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 29 to 33 West Twenty-second Street, for two six-story brick lofts, with stores, $[illegible] by H. L. Sachs of 132 East Seventy-third Street, owner; Schickel & Ditmars of 111 Fifth Avenue, architects; cost, $100,000.

Sixty-third Street, south side, 250 feet west of Central Park West, and Sixty-second Street, north side, 225 feet east of Central Park West, five six-story brick warehouses, 50 by 200.10; N. M. Silvera, owner; Harris Corporation, of 150 East Thirty-first Street, owner; Neville & Bagge of 217 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architects; cost, $[illegible].

Second Avenue, southwest corner of Twenty-fourth Street, one four-story brick hotel, with stores, 74 by 93.4; C. B. McQuaid of 216 East Twenty-fourth Street, owner; Neville & Bagge, architects; cost, $[illegible].

No. 146 Bleecker Street, for a six-story brick tenement, with stores, 25 by 112; A. Weinstein of 1,397 Lexington Avenue, owner; Bernstein & Bernstein of 32 Union Square, architects; cost, $[illegible].

Dyckman Avenue, east side, 250 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, for a one-story frame greenhouse, 25 by 52; C. W. McGeehan of 1,018 Ogden Avenue, owner; J. J. McMillin of 111 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, architect; cost, $[illegible].

West Farms Road, south side, 107 feet west of Bronx Park Lane, for a three-story frame dwelling, 26.81 by 50; Charles Cook, Grace Avenue, St. Raymond's Park, owner; H. Ebling, West Farms Road, architect; cost, $6,000.

Biller Place, west side, 157 feet south of Fordham Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, 18 by 37.6; Jacob Smith, Jr., City Island, owner; George E. Miller, City Island, architect; cost, $1,700.

Fordham Street, east side, 300 feet south of Fordham Avenue, for a one-story frame shop, 50 by 20; A. Robertson, City Island, owner; George E. Miller, City Island, architect; cost, $1,200.

One Hundred and Fortieth Street, northeast corner of Locust Avenue, for one and two story brick gas works, 147 by 43; New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, owner; C. W. Smith, architect; cost, $17,000.

Robbins Avenue, west side, 276 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, for two five-story brick tenements, 25 by 88; Joseph Abba of 720 East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, owner; Harry T. Howell of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street and Third Avenue, architect; cost, $40,000.

Alterations.

No. 69 Henry Street, to a five-story brick tenement, with stores; D. Brill of 135 East Ninety-fourth Street, owner; A. E. Badt of 1 Union Square West, architect; cost, $6,000.

Nos. 219½ and 221 Cherry Street, to a five-story brick stable; C. S. Meyer, owner; M. Muller of 3 Chambers Street, architect; cost, $5,000.

No. 2,060 Madison Avenue, to a three-story brick dwelling, with store; W. H. Bormann, owner; T. E. Thomson of 245 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 31 Allen Street, to a five-story brick tenement; Weil & Mayer of 35 Nassau Street, owners; M. Sipkes of 35 Nassau Street, architect; cost, $3,000.

One Hundred and Forty-second Street, southwest corner of Third Avenue, to a four-story brick tenement, 25 by 70; William L. Bates of 1 Jefferson Market, owner; Charles F. Meese of 2,944 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $[illegible].

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Tuesday, Oct. 6.

BRADHURST AVE., s e corner of 145d St., 25x[illegible]; Louis Brandt and another to Mary A. Thomson, (mtg $16,000) 23,000

CANNON ST., w s, 70 ft s of Rivington St., 40x82; Michael Kramer to Jacob Lichtman, (mtg $42,000,) other consideration and 100

CHERRY ST., 412, n s, 26x97.6; Meyer Deutsch to Adolph Shapiro, (mtg $27,000,) other consideration and 100

CONVENT AVE., s e corner of 146th St., 19.11x50; Michael Hazel to Elva A. McKenzie ..... Nom.

CONVENT AVE., w s, 118.11 ft n of 131st St., 37.11x127.5x30x87.11; John Yule to Hugh McKee ..... Nom.

CONVENT AVE., w s, 118.11 ft n of 131st St., 37.11x127.5x30x87.11; Hugh McKee to the Church of the Annunciation ..... Nom.

GOERCK ST., n s, 100 ft w of 2d St., 25x[illegible]; Yetta Scheib to Lena Jacobs, (mtg $13,000) ..... Nom.

KING'S BRIDGE AV., w s, being part of Lot 60, map of farm of Mary C. Mesier, 100 x irr x 327 x 327 x 84.6; Ellen J. Murray and another to Catharine L. De St. Just and another 21,000

LEWIS ST., 26, e s, 25x100; Yetta Scheib to Lena Jacobs, (mtg $20,000) ..... Nom.

LOT 1, map of 41 lots on Southern Boulevard; Ellen Degnan to Annie E. Murray, quitclaim, all title ..... Nom.

LOT 484, map of Van Nest Park; Annie J. Martus to John Schwaerer, other consideration and 100

LOT 485, map of Van Nest Park; Annie J. Martus to Sarah F. Cahill, other consideration and 100

LOTS 136 and 137, map of part of Hunt estate, Van Nest Station; Anna Campbell to Stephen Garland, other consideration and 100

LOTS 193 and 194, map of part of Hunt estate, Van Nest; Gustave T. Middleton to Anna Campbell, B. & S. ..... Nom.

MADISON AV., s e corner of 118th St., 100.11x80; Max Cohen and another to Clementine M. Silverman, (mtg $75,000) ..... Nom.

WINCHESTER AV., s s, 185.3 ft e of Wales Av., 25x104.11x25.2x106; Mary Faldow to Samuel Werdin, (mtg $11,000) ..... Nom.

2D AV., 1,919, w s, 25x70; Samuel Grodzinsky to Samuel Williams, 1-3 part ..... Nom.

2D AV., 1,921, w s, 25x100; Marcus Beckmann to H. C. William Beckmann, (mtg $12,000,) other consideration and 100

67TH AV., n w corner of 112th St., 26.11x100; Abraham Nevins and another to Arnold Kohn, (mtgs $45,000,) other consideration and 100

77TH ST., n s, 74.11 ft e of 10th St., 23x75; Jennie Scheider to John F. Costello, (mtg $21,000) 26,000

77TH ST., n s, 406 ft e of 4th Av., 25x116; Wakefield; William Miller to Michelsonsky Cantorial Society 2,325

23D ST., 128 East, 22x98.9; Daniel A. Loring, trustee, to Mary E. Hanley ..... Nom.

23D ST., 128 East, 22x98.9; Daniel A. Loring, trustee, to Mary E. Hanley ..... Nom.

28TH ST., n s, 40 ft w of 6th Av., runs n 14 x w 30 x n 39 x e 75 x n 4.9 x e 85.2 x s 98.9; Rachel Sichel and another, executors and trustees, to James M. Lehmaier and others 160,635

33D ST., n s, 175 ft e of 10th Av., runs n 40x59.4x s 37.4x s 99.2x w 18.10; Clifford C. Goodwin to Frank J. Fee, (mtg $8,000,) other consideration and 100

45TH ST., n s, 270 ft e of 6th Av., 16.9x100.5; the Germania Life Insurance Company to Margaret D. Hopper, S. & S., (mtg $75,000,) other consideration and 1,000

58TH ST., n s, 275 ft e of 8th Av., 50x100.5; Henry Sanford to Olive W. Sanford, 1-6 part, (R. S. $10) ..... Gift

64TH ST., 120 West, 18x100.5; John H. Rogan to Elizabeth M. Regan, other consideration and 100

63D ST., 242 East, 20x102.2; Mary A. Wenk to Louis Biehler, (mtg $30,000,) other consideration and 100

101ST ST., s s, 100 ft e of 1st Av., 25x100.11; Jane E. Lockhart to William G. Lord ..... Nom.

106TH ST., s s, 125 ft w of Riverside Drive, 25x100.11; William A. Stanton to Fannie Birkenfeld, (mtg $22,000,) other consideration and 100

114TH ST., s s, 271.2 ft e of 3d Av., 16.8x100.11; Jennetti Cohn to Fannie Ortman, (mtg $6,750) ..... Nom.

115TH ST., n s, 225 ft e of 8th Av., 50x100.11; Leopold Rothschild to Elsie Rothschild, (mtg $47,000) ..... Nom.

124TH ST., n s, 100 ft w of 8th Av., 25.10x100.11; Henry O. Havemeyer, executor and trustee, to Walter J. Dean, other consideration and 100

125TH ST., n s, 450 ft e of Willis Av., 25x100; George H. McGuire to Annie T. Howley, other consideration and 100

126TH ST., n s, 550 ft e of Willis Av., 25x100; Marie Butt, executor, to Ottilie Bechtloff, (mtg $6,000) 16,500

128TH ST., n s, 218 ft e of Cypress Av., runs e 216.2 x s 84.11 x s w 134.1 x w 100.8 x n 200; Herbert H. True to Henry G. Atwater, B. & S., (mtgs $82,000) ..... Nom.

131ST ST., 311 West, 22x99.11; Isaac Silberberg to Seligman Gottlieb, (mtg $22,000,) other consideration and 100

141ST ST., 264 E s, 25 ft s of Willis Av., 25x90; Stephen J. Egan to Daniel Spitzer and another, other consideration and 100

143D ST., s s, 125 ft e of Willis Av., 16.6x100; Mary A. Walker to Ellen Bennett, (mtg $5,000,) other consideration and 100

151ST ST., n s, 275 ft e of Courtlandt Av., 25x115x25x115.1; Stanley H. Bevins, referee, to Joseph Kinsler 7,225

157TH ST., n s, 125 ft w of Amsterdam Av., 25x99.14; John F. Wehendorfer to Owen E. Kelly and another, (mtg $7,000) ..... Nom.

161ST ST., n s, 62.6 ft e of Woodlawn Av., 18.9x76.5; John Breitenback to Hubert Zimmermann, (mtg $1,500,) other consideration and 100

177TH ST., s s, 100.8 ft e of Central Av., 50x125; Charles McIntyre, referee, to Max Marx, (mtg $2,850) 2,000

178TH ST., n s, 84.6 ft w of Cedar Av., 21x72.6x22x78; Mary A. Riley to Ann A. Helfrich, (mtg $2,000) ..... Nom.

178TH ST., n s, 81 ft w of Cedar Av., 21.6x90x22.4x90; Mary A. Walker to Ann A. Helfrich, (mtg $3,000) ..... Nom.

179TH ST., n s, 275 ft e of Morgan Av., runs n 145.3 x n e 26.4 x e n 145.3 x s w 21.3 x s 4.8; Henry Gromann to Anna Probst, (mtg $1,000) ..... Nom.

Recorded Leases.

AMSTERDAM AV., n w corner of 181st St; Thomas Bailey to Herman F. Ohm, 10 years $1,500

PEARL ST., s w corner of Park St; Harry C. Hallenbeck to the U. S. Hungarian Brass and Copper Company, 10 years 12,500

WOOSTER ST., 168; Otto Wagner to M. Markiowitz, 3 years 432

2D AV., 1,820, front s e, R. Weedle and another to Frank V. Firnes, 3 years 258

6TH AV., n s corner of 126d St; William Bauman and another to James A. Thompson, 5 years 1,700

10TH AV., 406, Annie M. O'Connor to John T. Kelly, 3 years 1,320

11TH ST., 631 East; Dominick Garofalo to Vincenzo Avallone, 3 years 840

12TH ST., 46 to 48 West; Isaac L. Dunn to Kate E. Welber, 1 year 480

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 6 per cent, unless otherwise specified.

ALEXANDER, Sarah W., to Scriptures Center; 82d St., n s, 125 ft w of West End Av, interest and time due as per bond $5,000

ANDERSON, Charles J., to Elizabeth E. Barnard; Taylor St., w s, 275 ft s of Morris Park Av, installments, 6 per cent 800

BAKER, John C., to Samuel N. Hart; 136th St., n s, 125 ft e of St. Nicholas Av, 3 years 6,000

BECKMANN, H. C. William, to Marcus Beckmann; 2d Av, w s, 51.8 ft n of 106th St, 3 years 5,000

BEMLICH, Ottilie, to Josephine Flatt; 136th St, 708 East, prior mtg $6,500, 3 years, 6 per cent 4,000

BLACKWELL, Frank E., to Dry Dock Savings Institution; 76th St, s s, 325 ft e of Columbus Av, 1 year, 4 per cent 21,000

BOHLINGER, Carolina (Rau,) to Catharine Lemsur; 154th St, n s, 270 ft w of Elton Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent 4,000

BRABER, Sophie J., to Walter H. Sloane, executor, and another; 63d St, n s, 141 ft w of Park Av, prior mtg $30,000, 1 year 8,000

CAPOTORTO, Michelangelo, to Dennis W. Moran; 7th St, s s, 466 ft e of 4th Av, Wakefield, 3 years, 5 per cent 3,800

CORDES, Richard, to John Blohme; St. Ann's Av, w s, 100.8 ft s of Rae St, 3 years 1,000

DEAN, Walter J., to John F. Holmes; 134th St, 17 and 19 West, two mtgs, 3 years, each 6,000

DE SABLA, Marguerite J., and another, to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 6th St, 39 West, dated Nov. 1, 1906, 4½ per cent 40,000

DE ST. JUST, Catharine L., and another to Ellen J. Murray; King's Bridge Av, (Church St.) w s, 500 ft s of land of the Church of the Mediator, 3 years, 4 per cent 18,000

DIETRICHSEN, Katie, and another to Benjamin F. Bigar; Eulette Av, e s, 175 ft s of Mapes Av, 3 years 1,800

DURRA, David L., to Max Schneider; Lexington Av, 1,012, 2 years, 6 per cent. 2,000

GILLES, Annie M., to Bertha Gallner; Washington Av, e s, 149 ft n of Samuel St, prior mtg $16,000, 3 years 1,000

GUTTENBERG, William, to Dry Dock Savings Institution; 6th Av, e s, 94.4 ft s of 4th St, due Sept. 17, 1906, 4½ per cent. 8,000

HEIN, George G., to Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company; 45th St, 136 to 144 West, prior mtg $975,000, demand, 6 per cent 25,000

HOEFER, Margaret D., to Germania Life Insurance Company; 45th St, n s, 270 ft e of 6th Av, Aug. 1, 1906, 4½ per cent. 75,000

HOWLEY, Annie T., to George H. McGuire; 135th St, n s, 450 ft e of Willis Av, 3 years 14,000

HYMES, Rachel, to Title Insurance Company; 102d St, 211 East, 3 years 12,000

HYMES, Max, to Chelsea Realty Company; 102d St, 211 East, prior mtg $12,000, due April 5, 1905, 6 per cent 1,000

JOBERT, Philomena A. M., and another to Robert E. Denver; Decatur St, n s, 81 and 83, 3 years, 5 per cent 8,000

KELLY, Owen E., and another to Patrick Foley; 157th St, 503 West, 5 years 7,000

KINZIG, Joseph, to Charles A. Robinson and another, trustees; 151st St, n s, 375 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 3 years 7,000

LEHMAN, Mitchel, and another to William H. Payne; 141st St, n s, 175 ft e of Walnut Av, 3 years, 6 per cent 6,000

LEHMAN, Mitchel, and another to William H. Payne; 141st St, n s, 100 ft e of Walnut Av, 3 years, 6 per cent 2,000

LEHNRAUER, James M., and others to Lawyers Title Insurance Company; 26th St, n s, 60 ft e of 6th Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent 100,000

LOEB, Rosa, and another to Ehrick Farnsly and another, trustees; 92d St, 156 and 158 East, 3 years 30,000

LORD, William G., to Jane E. Luckings; 101st St, n s, 75 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 5 years, 4½ per cent 18,500

MCKEEVER, Elva A., and Mitchell Hazel; Convent Av, n s corner of 146th St, 3 years, 4½ per cent 9,000

O'BRIEN, Marie A., to Title Insurance Company; Washington Av, w s, 140 ft s of 178th St, 1 year, 4½ per cent 7,500

ORTTMAN, Fannie, to Rachel Lublin; 134th St, s s, 371.2 ft e of 3d Av, prior mtg $5,000, 3 years, 6 per cent 1,750

PELL, Sarah L., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 5th Av, 1 East, 5 years 115,000

PROEBSEL, Anna, to Julia F. Platt; 178th St, n s, at s s corner of Mohegan Av, due Jan. 1, 1906 1,000

RAAB, George, to Edith B. Cannon; Grand St, n s corner of Sheriff St, prior mtg $5,500, due Sept. 9, 1906, 6 per cent 1,000

ROGGEN, Nathan, and another to Abram Lakritz; Madison Av, 1,265, s e corner of 106th St, due Jan. 3, 1904, 6 per cent 7,500

SCHWARTZ, Anton, to German Savings Bank; 26 Av, n e corner of 73d St, demand, 4½ per cent 27,500

SCHWARTZ, Anton, to German Savings Bank; 106th Av, 407 to 441, demand, 4½ per cent 42,000

SILVERMAN, Clementine M., to Max Cohen and another; Madison Av, n e corner of 118th St, prior mtg $75,000, 3 years, 6 per cent 6,000

SPITZER, Daniel, and another to Stephen J. Egan; 141st St, 656 East, 3 years, 4½ per cent 23,000

SPITZER, Daniel, and another to Stephen J. Egan; 141st St, 656 East, prior mtg $22,000, 2 years, 6 per cent 1,000

THOMSON, Mary A., to Walter S. Thomas; Lots 68 to 67, map of Bronxwood Park, 3 years, 5 per cent 2,700

TORBORG, Henry C., to the German Savings Bank; Greenwich Av, 128 and 130, 1 year, 4½ per cent 12,000

WEHRENBERG, D. W., to the Twelfth Ward Bank; 59th St, n s, 25 ft w of Park Av 5,000

WERBIN, Samuel, to Mary Feldgy; Westchester Av, n s, 165.3 ft e of Wales Av, prior mtg $11,000, 3 years, 6 per cent 1,000

ZIMMERMANN, Hubert, to Fritz Jaburg; 161st St, n s, 62.6 ft e of Woodlawn Av, due Jan. 1, 1905 6,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

ANDREWS, John H., to William H. Carpenter $4,555

BUHLER, William, and another, trustees, to Carrie E. Van Keuren 5,000

GANNON, Miriam H. C., to William H. Carpenter 4,555

DLMOND, Thomas J., to Margaretha Price 4,000

FINCK, Anna S., to Anna Fahrenholz 2,500

GEORGE, Lucas, to Frances J. George 1,000

HAIMS, Louis, to Joseph L. Buttenwieser, Daniel, to Charles Seifert 100

HUBERT, William, to Michael Natler 2,300

IRINGER, Lydia C., guardian, to John H. Stitt, guardian 30,000

POWELL, Florence A., to Giovanni B. Ustick, executor 4,000

STATE REALTY AND MORTGAGE Company to Title Guarantee and Trust Company, 3 assignments 1

TEFFT, Frank C., and others, executors and trustees, to Frank W. Dickinson 11,800

THE COLONIAL CORPORATION to Emma E. Knapp 1

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Oxford Realty Company 30,000

WILSON, Jane, to Charlotte Wilson, 2 assignments 1

Mechanics' Liens.

EAST HOUSTON ST, 473 and 475; Union Granite Company against Nathan Freedman and another, owners; E. S. Wheeler & Co., contractors $37

HENRY ST, 71; Union Granite Company against Jonas Weil and another; E. S. Wheeler & Co., contractors 68

MADISON ST, 369 and 370; Eider Ericsson Engine Company against Sarah Klein and another, owners; Morits Klein, contractor 200

MORRIS AV., 2,935; James M. Reid against David Klein, owner; Frank E. Albinger, contractor 42

RIDGE ST, 77; Union Granite Company against William Anderson, owner; E. S. Wheeler & Co., contractors 35

WHITE PLAINS AV, w s, Lot 9, Map No. 2, Olinville, 100x100; Donato Fortunato against Louis Boehnger, owner; Philip Mellitto, contractor 124

WOOSTER ST, 6; David A. Linsky against Mary Tobin, owner; Jesse Tobin, contractor 50

4TH ST, 204 East; Union Granite Company against Max Miller, owner; E. S. Wheeler & Co., contractors 31

6TH ST, 204 and 206 East; Henry S. Northrop against William B. Schulman, owner and contractor 136

9TH ST and 2d Av, s w corner, 23.4x120; Union Granite Company against Samuel Barkin, owner; E. S. Wheeler & Co., contractors 52

14TH ST, 46 West; Max Teenan against Robert S. Smith, owner; Lustbader & Glantz, contractors 440

14TH ST, 46 West; Max Teenan against Robert S. Smith, owner; Lustbader & Glantz, contractors 575

18TH ST, 317 and 319 East; Andrew Blaurack against Louis Cohn, owner and contractor 167

80TH ST, 191 East; Pauline Hartung against Morbert Stadtmuller, owner; Frank O. Johnson & Co., contractor 49

86TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of West End Av, 100x100.11; Manhattan Electric Light Company against William H. Board, owner and contractor 2,685

109TH ST, 422 East; William T. Hookey against William Rankin, owner; Gierke & Heine, lessees and contractors 78

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 78, UNDER LAWS OF 1900.

58TH ST, 70 to 74 West, and 54th St, 59 West; Title Guarantee and Trust Company loans to the Oxford Realty Company 300,000

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

7TH ST, 121 East; Peter J. Connor against the Hungarian Reformed Church and another, Aug. 22, 1902 ..... $5,400

124TH ST, s s, 250 ft e of 8th Av; Protenhauer & Nesbit against John Doe and another, Sept. 18, 1903 174

Lis Pendens.

1ST AV, w s, 50.10 ft s of 109th St, 17.5x[illegible]x50; Michle Lion against Sarah Hart, (accounting, &c.); attorney, C. G. F. Wehle.

2D AV, e s, 24.8 ft s of 29th St, 24.6x90; Berger Manufacturing Company against Samuel L. Lewis and another, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien); attorney, R. W. Keene.

2D AV, e s, 275.1 ft n of 161st St, 25.2x123x25x123.11; Henry D. Cochrane, executor, against Horace Manz and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Hatch, Keener & Clute.

87TH AV, 85; Metropolitan Life Insurance Company against Frederick Luckerath and another, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Hitch, Woodford, Royce & Butcher.

89TH ST, 236 West; William F. Boyer against Lorenz Weiler and another, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Palmer & Somerville.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Transfers of Second Lieutenants in the Coast Artillery: John S. Davis, from the unassigned list to the Sixty-sixth Company; Rex Van Den Corput, from the Sixty-sixth to the Thirty-second Company; Ralph E. Herring, from the Thirty-seventh Company to the unassigned list; Charles D. Wing, from the unassigned list to the Forty-ninth Company.

Contract Surgeon William J. S. Stewart is relieved from further duty as transport surgeon of the transport Dix and will report for assignment of contract.

Capt. Charles S. Ayer is transferred from the Twelfth to the Thirteenth Infantry and Capt. Moor N. Falls from the Thirteenth to the Twelfth Infantry.

Lieut. Col. George Rubien, Deputy Quartermaster General, will proceed to Fort Monroe on business in connection with construction work.

The resignation by First Lieut. Milton E. Lando, Assistant Surgeon, has been accepted, to take effect Feb. 1, 1904.

First Lieut. Charles C. Geer, Assistant Surgeon, will proceed to Fort Crook and report to the commanding officer of the Twenty-second Infantry, not later than Oct. 15, to accompany that regiment to Manila, and upon arrival in Manila will report for assignment to duty.

Navy.

Rear Admiral L. Kempff is placed on the retired list from Oct. 11.

Lieut. C. C. Fewel is detached from the Pensacola and ordered to the Petrel as executive officer.

Lieut. W. H. Standley and Midshipman G. P. Brown are detached from the Adams and ordered to the Petrel.

Pay Director R. Fraser is detached from the navy yard at League Island, Oct. 24, and ordered to duty in charge of the navy pay office at Philadelphia.

Pay Inspector W. W. Woodhull, retired, is detached from the Southery, Oct. 31, and will continue other duties.

Paymaster T. J. Arms is detached from Norfolk Navy Yard, Oct. 24, and ordered to the Southery.

Paymaster T. W. Loutze is detached from the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Oct. 10, and ordered to the Prairie.

Pay Director R. F. Lisle is detached from the navy pay office at Philadelphia, Oct. 24, and ordered home on waiting orders.

Paymaster E. F. Hall is detached from the Prairie, Oct. 20, and ordered to the navy yard at Boston.

Paymaster W. J. Littell is ordered to the navy yard, League Island, Oct. 24, for duty as general storekeeper.

Paymaster C. R. O'Leary is detached from the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Oct. 20, and ordered to the navy yard at League Island for duty as assistant to the general storekeeper.

The following have been commissioned Ensigns from June 7: J. I. Yates, C. T. Hutchins, J. Towles, Jr., J. V. Babcock, J. J. Fitzpatrick, G. Whitlock, O. H. Oakley, J. R. Gray, R. F. Zogbaum, Jr., J. M. Enochs, J. P. Jackson, W. S. Fye, A. Andrews, J. H. Walsh, A. G. Howe, F. L. Oliver, R. Williams, E. E. Spafford, C. L. Bruff, R. S. Manley, W. N. Vernon, H. C. Richardson, J. M. Gaffery, W. H. Allen, A. P. Fairfield, J. C. Fremont, Jr., B. B. Wygant, F. R. McCrary, H. E. Cook, J. H. Ackerson, W. E. Perry, Jr., C. W. Fisher, Jr., C. A. Conway, E. R. Kurtz, M. G. Cook, and E. J. King.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—Arrived—Samoset at Philadelphia, Dahlgren, Plunger, and Porpoise at Greenport, Amphitrite at Norfolk, Caesar at Lambert Point, and Nanshan at Shanghai.

Sailed—Wasp, from Pensacola for target practice; Truxtun, Whipple, and Stewart, from Newport for Norfolk; Alert, from San Diego for cruise; Hannibal, from Norfolk for New London; Maine, from Newport News for Barren Island target course.

The Minneapolis was placed in commission yesterday at League Island.

The collier Ajax has been assigned to the Asiatic station.

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That is the universal demand. But while you are looking to distant and doubtful quarters for your opportunities they lie at your door. New York City real estate, well bought, in the right section, will yield a liberal income and secure you all the advantages derived from steadily increasing values.

Price	$160,000
4% mortgage	95,000
Total (actual) rent	17,040
Net income	7,600

A seven story apartment House, located near Broadway, in the Eighties, one block from underground station; built in most superior manner; modern, handsome entrance and capable of earning $1,830; more in 1904. Owner forced to sell.

FRANK L. FISHER CO.,
440 Columbus Av., Cor. 81st St.

EXTRAORDINARY OFFERING.—85-FOOT FLATHOUSE NEAR COLUMBUS AVE. RENT, $4,000; PRICE, $45,000; MORTGAGE, $35,000 AT 5%; STEAM HEAT; LATEST IMPROVEMENT. CHAS. DUROSE, 135 WEST 14TH ST.

A 32-foot five-story double flat, central west side; $51,000; netting 11 per cent on $22,000 equity; hardwood trim; superior condition. Principals, Box Y 203 Times.

Plot 54x100, in East 51st St.; fine site for apartment house; write for particulars. Fred. M. Wilson, 3d Av. and 138th St. Room 15.

Choice list of tenement property, all sections of city, at sacrificing prices. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Desirable plots, east side, below 22d St., and Ninth Ward; tempting prices. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Residences, vicinity Washington Square and Central Park and Riverside; $31,000 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

23 St., between 8 & 9 Av.	4-story and basement single flat; fine order; price $19,500; bargain. R. M. Mich

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS foot of West Twenty-second Street and Liberty Street, North River.
CORTLANDT STREET STATION.

If the leaving time of any train be preceded by an asterisk, it will leave the station later than that given below for the city (thirty-third) station, except where otherwise noted.

7:00 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Parlor, Sleeping and Dining Cars. For Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville.
*7:50 A. M. ST. LOUIS LIMITED.—Sleeping, Smoking and Observation Cars. Chicago, Indianapolis, St. Louis.
10:00 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Dining, Smoking and Observation Compartment Cars. For Chicago, Toledo and Detroit.
*11:00 A. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Columbus, Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis, Dining Car.
*4:00 P. M. CHICAGO LIMITED.—Sleeping, Dining, Smoking and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Toledo, and Cleveland. Dining Car.
*4:00 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Columbus, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis, Chicago. Dining Car. For Cape May, N. J., Sea Girt, N. J., Ocean Grove, Asbury Park, Long Branch, Atlantic City, Sea Isle City, Ocean City, Avalon, Stone Harbor, Wildwood, Cape May, Delaware River Points, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.
*7:00 A. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago, St. Louis, Pittsburg, Columbus, Indianapolis, Louisville, Cincinnati, Dining Car.
*8:00 A. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Chicago, St. Louis, Denver, Colorado Springs, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Portland, Tacoma, Seattle, Dining Cars.
*10:00 A. M. PITTSBURG EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Dining Car.
*2:00 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Dining Cars.
*3:00 P. M. WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.—For Washington, Baltimore, Norfolk, Richmond, Petersburg, Raleigh, Columbia, Augusta, Savannah, Jacksonville, Tampa, Atlanta, Birmingham, Montgomery, New Orleans, Dining Cars.
*4:00 P. M. CHICAGO LIMITED.—For Pittsburg, Columbus, Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis, Dining Cars.
*5:00 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago, St. Louis, Pittsburg, Columbus, Indianapolis, Louisville, Cincinnati, Dining Cars.
*8:00 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Louisville, Salt Lake City, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Portland, Tacoma, Seattle, Dining Cars.
*11:00 P. M. PITTSBURG EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Dining Car.
12:00 Midnight. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Dining Cars.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
7:00, 8:00 (Dining Car), 10:10 (Dining Car), 11:00 (Dining Car), 11:00 (Sundays), 12:00 (Dining Car), 1:00 (Dining Car), 1:40 (Dining Car), 2:00 (Dining Car), 3:00 (Dining Car), 3:40 (Dining Car), 4:00 (Dining Car), 4:50 (Dining Car), 5:00 (Dining Car), 6:00 (Dining Car), 7:00 (Dining Car), 8:00 (Dining Car), 9:00 (Dining Car), 10:00 (Dining Car), 11:00 night.
For Washington, 4:20, 5:20, 6:20, 7:20, 8:20, 9:20, 11:20 A. M., 12:20, 1:20, 2:20, 3:20, 4:20, 5:20, 6:20, 7:20, 8:20, 9:20, 10:20, 11:20 P. M., 12:01 night.
For Baltimore, 4:20, 5:20, 6:20, 7:20, 8:20, 9:20, 11:20 A. M., 12:20, 1:20, 2:20, 3:20, 4:20, 5:20, 6:20, 7:20, 8:20, 9:20, 10:20, 11:20 P. M., 12:01 night.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 7:20 P. M.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:20 A. M. and 3:10 P. M. Daily.
SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—Express, 12:00 P. M. and 12:10 night daily.
NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Roanoke, Bristol, Knoxville, Cincinnati, 12:00 P. M. daily.
CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY.—For Cincinnati and Lexington, 12:00 P. M. daily.
FOR NEW POINT COMFORT AND NORFOLK.—7:20 A. M., 3:10 P. M. daily.
ATLANTIC CITY.—Express, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00, 1:00, 2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 7:00 A. M., 12:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 P. M. Express with Parlor Car and Sleeping Car for Atlantic City, 7:00 A. M. week-days, 9:00 P. M. Sundays. Express for Cape May, 7:00 A. M. week-days. Sundays, 9:00 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.
WEST JERSEY AND SEASHORE LINES.—For Atlantic City, 8:00, 11:00 A. M., 1:30, 4:00, 7:00 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00, 7:00 P. M. For Cape May, 11:00 A. M. week-days. Sundays, 9:00 A. M.
For Ocean City, Sea Isle City, Avalon, Stone Harbor, Wildwood, Cape May, 11:00 A. M. week-days. Sundays, 9:00 A. M.
For Long Branch, Asbury Park, Point Pleasant, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M.
For Atlantic City, Ocean City, Sea Isle City, Avalon, Stone Harbor, Wildwood, Cape May, 8:00 A. M. week-days. Sundays, 8:00 A. M.
For Long Branch, 8:00 A. M. week-days. Sundays, 8:00 A. M.
For Point Pleasant, 8:00 A. M. week-days. Sundays, 8:00 A. M.
For Sea Girt, 8:00 A. M. week-days. Sundays, 8:00 A. M.
For Ocean Grove, 8:00 A. M. week-days. Sundays, 8:00 A. M.
For Asbury Park, 8:00 A. M. week-days. Sundays, 8:00 A. M.
For Philadelphia, 5:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00, 1:00, 2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 7:00 A. M., 12:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 P

BIG INTERESTS MERGED IN BANK OF COMMERCE

Effect of the Absorption of the Western National.

Closer Bond Between Equitable Life and Mutual Life Companies—Executive Officers in Consolidation.

With the formal reorganization of the National Bank of Commerce yesterday, the merger of that institution with the Western National Bank of the United States in New York at last became complete. The final step in the transaction which has now united financial interests among the most powerful in the country, was, appropriately, the welding together of the two bodies of executive officers, whose allegiance to either institution under the conditions previously existing, now is transferred to the new bank formed by the consolidation, and whose new association means a closer bond between the Equitable Life Assurance Society and the Mutual Life Insurance Company.

The form under which the merger was carried out was, technically speaking, the purchase of the Western National Bank of the United States in New York by the National Bank of Commerce. Because of this the physical conditions of the union involved the transfer of the properties of the Western National to the other institution, just as it necessitated the election of men, formerly Western National officers, to office in the National Bank of Commerce. The interesting details of the physical transfer were taken up on Monday, the day when officially the merger was to have effect. They involved carrying some $16,000,000 of cash, of which $12,000,000 was in gold and $67,000,000 of securities in bags and boxes from the Western National Bank Building, on the northwest corner of Nassau and Pine Streets, to the building of the National Bank of Commerce, correspondingly situated at Cedar and Nassau Streets. It was a simple process, and one that attracted but little attention from the passing throngs.

The election of officers at yesterday's meeting followed what had been the general expectation as to its result. Valentine P. Snyder, who had been President of the Western National, was chosen as the head of the new institution, with its $25,000,000 capital, $10,000,000 of surplus, and net deposits whose estimated aggregate is placed at $120,000,000 in round figures. The Vice Presidents there were chosen Richard A. McCurdy, President of the Mutual Life Insurance Company; James H. Hyde, Vice President of the Equitable Life Assurance Society; Thomas F. Ryan, First Vice President of the Morton Trust Company, and Henry A. Smith, all of whom had been Vice Presidents of the Western National Bank. The Vice President of the National Bank of Commerce under the old regime was J. Pierpont Morgan, and by virtue of the seniority which that office gave him in the consolidation Mr. Morgan became First Vice President of the new institution, the others ranking in the order named.

ARRANGEMENT OF CASHIERS.

W. C. Duval, Cashier of the National Bank of Commerce, as it had been constituted, remained cashier under the consolidation, and the assistant cashiers of the National Bank of Commerce, Neilson Olcott, J. S. Alexander, H. B. Fonda, and D. A. Montell, Jr., were similarly placed. To their number were added at yesterday's meeting, Charles L. Robinson, cashier, and Oliver J. Pilat and Clarence Foote, assistant cashiers of the Western National Bank of the United States. As the force is at present constituted, Mr. Robinson heads the list of assistant cashiers, which continues in the following order: Mr. Olcott, Mr. Alexander, Mr. Pilat, Mr. Fonda, Mr. Montell, and Mr. Foote.

The new directorate is composed as follows, those Directors termed "old members" being from the directorate of the National Bank of Commerce, as distinguished from "new members," or those who enter from the directorate of the Western National Bank:

OLD MEMBERS.	
J. Pierpont Morgan,	G. G. Haven,
Frederick Sturges,	Joseph C. Hendrix,
Charles Lanier,	James N. Jarvie,
Cherie H. Russell,	Richard A. McCurdy,
Alexander E. Orr,	Frederic Cromwell,
John S. Kennedy,	William C. Whitney,
Woodbury Langdon,*	F. P. Olcott,
John Claflin,	Charles A. Peabody.
Augustus D. Juilliard,	

New members:	
James W. Alexander,	Gen. Brayton Ives,
George F. Baker,	Otto T. Bannard,
Charles T. Barney,	Luther Kountze,
E. J. Berwind,	William H. McIntyre,
C. Ledyard Blair,	A. W. Mellon,
H. C. Deming,	David H. Moffat,
Chauncey M. Depew,	Levi P. Morton,
John F. Dryden,	Walter G. Oakman,
James B. Duke,	James H. Parker,
George J. Gould,	Elihu Root,
Daniel Guggenheim,	Jacob H. Schiff,
Gen. Thos. H. Hubbard,	Valentine P. Snyder,
James H. Hyde,	H. H. Vreeland,
Adrian Iselin, Jr.,	George W. Young.

The matter of financial conditions may hardly be spoken of at the present moment with such absolute accuracy as will be possible after the first statement has been made to the Clearing House at the end of the current week. The nearest approximation is to be obtained in the combined statements of the two banks to the Clearing House for the week ended Oct. 3. That is as follows:

	Bank of Commerce.	Western National.	Total.
Capital	$10,000,000	*$12,500,000	$22,500,000
Net profits	9,559,000	*5,000,000	14,559,000
Loans	66,554,400	60,282,600	126,836,400
Specie	8,709,200	11,352,700	20,062,900
Legals	4,957,700	3,354,300	8,291,900
Deposits	87,111,800	55,717,900	112,829,700
Circulation	9,002,500	1,455,500	11,898,000

*As on Sept. 24, 1903.

In consideration of the above it must be borne in mind that the combined figures on capital do not make the capital of the new bank, which is stated at $25,000,000. The explanation of the condition lies in the fact that when the capital of the National Bank of Commerce was increased from $10,000,000 to $25,000,000 for the purpose of the merger, it was directed that $12,500,000 of the $15,000,000 should be devoted to the purchase of the capital stock of the Western National. Another interesting item in the statement of financial condition is that of net deposits, indicated as $112,829,700 by the statement to Oct. 3, while the figures of $120,000,000 are given as covering the net deposits at the moment of the merger.

SOME FINANCIAL HISTORY.

There is a vast amount of important financial history behind this new National Bank of Commerce. The old National Bank of Commerce dated from 1839, and had seen many generations of New York financiers come and go when, in 1887, the Western National Bank of New York was established. That became one of the most important of the banks of this city when a few years ago the Equitable Life Assurance Society became prominent by being identified with it.

It was early in the current year that the first authentic news came of a combination. On Jan. 13 the stockholders of the Western National Bank of New York and the stockholders of the National Bank of the United States in New York adopted concurrent resolutions looking to a consolidation. This was brought about, and for a name the new bank assumed the rather lengthy title of the Western National Bank of the United States in New York. Its capital was increased to $10,000,000.

But the consolidation meant more than the union of the two banks. In the Western National Bank, as has been said, the interests of the Equitable Life Assurance Society were dominant. In the other institution were the men of the Mutual Life Insurance Company and the Morton Trust Company. The combination was heralded in financial circles signifying a more close attachment of these powerful interests, which had been growing together during the months that had preceded, and at the time it was completed attracted attention as among the most important of financial alliances.

The merger, however, was not done when the Western National had taken into itself the National of the United States, and in the months that followed reports and denials of reports succeeded in keeping the affairs of the two, in connection with those of the National Bank of Commerce, pretty constantly before the public.

Finally in the week of June 18 the National Bank of Commerce increased its capital to $25,000,000 for the purchase of the Western National, on a proviso that that institution in turn should make increase of its capital from $10,000,000 to $12,500,000. The following week the increase was made by the Western National, the additional shares being issued ratably at $150, with par of $100. There remained further only the ratification by the respective stockholders. This was accomplished early in August, and the way was paved for the physical combination which has marked the opening of the present week.

BRIDGE TRAFFIC PLAN TESTED.

City and Trolley Officials Not Convinced the Poulson Method Is Practicable in the Rush Hours.

A fifty-four minutes' test yesterday on the Brooklyn Bridge of what is known as the Poulson plan to relieve the congestion of the trolley car patrons at the Manhattan terminus and minimize the peril of crossing four loops failed to convince officials of the Department of Bridges and of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company that it was practicable in "rush hours." Nelis Poulson, who is President of the Hecla Iron Works, said after the test that he was not satisfied with it, because neither the motormen nor the public had been properly drilled to make it successful and that other trials would be had.

Mr. Poulson's scheme of relief was to utilize all available space at the bridge entrance, to have a single loop track at the extreme western end of the surface car terminus, to unload the cars in groups of five on the north track, and to load them on the south track, also in groups of five, and to have no passenger leave or board the cars on the loop. The test yesterday was under existing conditions, but the plan contemplates the raising of the single loop so that passengers leaving and taking cars shall pass under the loop from and to the groups of five, and that proper exit and boarding platforms shall be constructed. It was planned that during the trial no vehicles should use the north and south roadways, and that passengers from and to the elevated trains and promenades should not cross the loop, but use the extreme western stairways.

At the time the trial began nearly 100 officials and employes identified with the Bridge Department, Brooklyn Rapid Transit and Mr. Poulson and his organizations were distributed at the Manhattan entrance to the bridge. They included Deputy Commissioner Nelson L. Robinson and Chief Engineer Alexander McLean of the Bridge Department, and President E. W. Winter, Manager J. C. Brackenridge, General Superintendent Smith of the trolley company, Engineer McLean was in general charge of the test.

At the point of arrival, where the cars made groups of five as they came up singly, were five trolley inspectors, one for each car. At the point of departure were as many inspectors. Mr. Poulson controlled a gong, which, when sounded, started ten cars, five at the arrival point and five at the starting point. The dead cars moved round the loop ten feet apart. The first starting car speeded so as to open up a "spacing" headway. The test summarized resulted as follows:

First cars were started on afternoon schedule time, 160 to the hour, for half an hour. Employes worked in good faith, getting 85 cars through, or at the rate of 170 to the hour, without a hitch. Then "extras" were switched on to make up a "rush-hour" condition. In 24 minutes 100 were got through, or at the rate of about 117 in half an hour instead of 140, and the north track was blocked to the entrance on the Brooklyn side. Then the trial was called off, and the usual afternoon schedule resumed.

Passengers on the trolleys grumbled about walking on arriving along the roadway to the bridge entrance, and objected to the jaunt to the point of boarding the cars. Mr. Poulson during the trial complained several times that the car crews were not alert, a statement denied by the trolley company.

FLOOD SWEEPS A TENEMENT.

Roof Tank Bursts, and Twenty-four Frightened Families Rush in Panic Through the Torrent.

With water rushing down the stairs and into their apartments, the twenty-four families occupying the six-story tenement at 553 Grand Street were awakened early yesterday morning, a tank on the roof containing 500 gallons of water having burst.

Men, women, and children scrambled and fell over each other in a wild panic, rushing into the street in their night clothes. Policeman Blaha and Eschenberg of the Delancey Street Station rushed into the house and rescued several women, who were being trampled in the crush.

The tank burst shortly after 2 o'clock. The steel bands broke one by one, and as each one snapped it made a report like that of a small cannon. The two policemen in the street thought that some one was firing off a revolver or shotgun in the house, and had started up the stairway to investigate when they were met by a rush of water that nearly swept them off their feet. Some one turned in an alarm of fire, and the arrival of the engines and other apparatus added to the noise and excitement.

About thirty persons had become jammed in the front vestibule, and several women were crying out that they were being crushed to death, when the policemen rushed in and began to drag the people out.

About half the tenants, finding the halls and stairway filled with a rushing flood, climbed out on the front fire-escapes and stood there, seemingly paralyzed with terror. When the firemen arrived they put ladders against the house and took the frightened men and women to the street.

AMERICA AMAZED THE BARON.

Robert Rothschild Will Have Strange Stories to Tell His Fellow-Students in Paris, He Says.

Baron Robert Rothschild was a passenger on the North German Lloyd steamship Kronprinz Wilhelm, which sailed for Bremen yesterday. Baron Rothschild has been making a tour of the country in order to study the social and economic conditions.

"I was agreeably surprised by what I saw on my trip," he said. "I visited the steel centre in Pennsylvania, went to the beef and pork supply houses in the West, and into the mines in the Far West. Everywhere I saw things that I had never heard of before. I am a student at the School of Mines in Paris, and when I get back I will have some strange stories to tell the fellows.

"You people get so much out of everything, which to my mind shows the difference between this side and the other. You get ham from a hog, but that is the least of the products. In the old country we raise pork for pork. Then, again, you have furnaces in Pennsylvania which are ten times as large as any we have at home. Do you wonder that we cannot compete when such is the case? I cannot tell you how much I have been benefited by being able to get a practical education such as I have received by looking at your industries."

MISSING MAN IN BELLEVUE.

Medical Student, Sought in Pittsburg, Tried to Cut His Throat Here.

Bartholomew O'Brien, a medical student, who was mentioned in a dispatch from Pittsburg, Penn., on Monday morning as being missing from that town, has been in Bellevue Hospital since last Wednesday. He was taken there in a carriage by Policeman Patrick Dinan of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Police Station, and placed in the alcoholic ward. Yesterday he was transferred to the psycopathic ward.

According to Dr. Packer, O'Brien tried to commit suicide by cutting his throat and wrists last Wednesday, but inflicted only slight wounds. He was at the time with his sister, Mrs. Julia Deely, at 1,685 Lexington Avenue. Charges will be preferred against Policeman Dinan for not having reported the alleged attempt at suicide.

SPRING VALLEY FRESH-AIR HOME.

A report just issued by the St. Vincent de Paul Fresh-Air Home at Spring Valley, N. Y., among the Ramapo Hills, which was opened this year on July 2 and closed on Sept. 12, shows that during the Summer upward of 1,200 poor children from the tenements of New York enjoyed a free outing of two weeks there. There was only one case of sickness, and that was not so serious as to cause inconvenience. The homesickness among the children, so common in former years at Haychester, was, it appears, altogether absent this Summer.

The cost of purchasing and fitting up the new home and maintaining it for the season was a large item, but the property is now free from debt. Further improvements are, however, needed before another season. The society, moreover, proposes to keep the home open all the year round as a convalescent home for women when not used for the children.

MORSE IRON WORKS NOW IN BANKRUPTCY

Liabilities Aggregate $1,000,000 and Assets Twice as Much.

RESULT OF LABOR TROUBLES

Shipyards Planning to Unite in a Protective Association Against Walking Delegates and Strikers.

After the announcement that the Morse Iron Works and Dry Dock Company had been forced to close its large Brooklyn plant as a result of strikes, it became known yesterday that the lawyers for the concern had filed a petition in bankruptcy, and that United States Circuit Judge Thomas, sitting in Brooklyn, appointed a receiver Monday afternoon. The receiver is Sterling F. Hayward of 305 Broadway, a Director of the company.

Now that this ship repairing company has announced its temporary suspension, there has come to light a plan for the various firms in the same business to unite themselves into a protective association. Conferences toward this end have been only preliminary, but one of those who has participated in them said yesterday that there certainly would be formed some organization to prevent the shipyards of New York Harbor from being wrecked by strikers and walking delegates.

According to Andrew J. Shipman of Blandy, Mooney & Shipman, counsel for the Morse Company, the firm's liabilities aggregate $1,000,000, while the assets in real estate and equipment amount to twice that much.

"How soon work can be started again in the yards depends on the action of the creditors and of the labor men," said Mr. Shipman yesterday. "The former have expressed their willingness to give what aid they can. Perhaps the union men, having brought the company to bankruptcy, will consider themselves contented with having cut off their nose to spite their face. They would not be settled with before, but they may agree to some terms now that both the company and the labborers are out of work."

It was stated that the plant's electric dry dock might be opened to-day, simply for the purpose of putting through one or two nearly completed jobs, and that some other work on a small scale might be done at once. If the unions come to terms the receiver hopes to have the plant running in good shape in a month, and Mr. Shipman said it would not take long for the company to effect its discharge from bankruptcy with the strike question off its hands.

Besides Edward F. Morse, the President, and Mr. Hayward, the Directors include Charles G. Street and Jacob J. Detwiller. The yards, embracing an enormous ship basin, stretch from Fifty-fifth Street to a point between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth Streets, South Brooklyn, and the electric dry dock, which is the only one of its kind in the country, and which required two years for construction, is the principal single asset, being valued at several hundred thousand dollars.

Inquiry as to what Mr. Morse meant when he said trouble with unions had done great injury to all the ship-repairing yards of New York reveals the fact that few such concerns have led a peaceful existence within the last year. According to representatives of the Morse Company, all the trouble started with the Townsend & Downey strike of last year. Those shipbuilders—when it will be remembered constructed Emperor William's sail yacht Meteor, launched during Prince Henry's visit to New York—fought the strikes from the beginning, even going so far as to give to other yards such jobs as they were unable to complete on account of the strike.

The leading union involved in the strike was the International Association of Machinists, which is strictly a trade and organization of workmen. The members correspond to the lead workers known under the composite title of the Housesmiths and Bridgemen's Union. Upon discovering the result of their contest with Townsend & Downey the members of the machinists' body began to make trouble for the firms to which Townsend & Downey had been transferring jobs. The Morse plant was one of those aimed at, with the disastrous results described Monday by its President.

While Mr. Morse was fighting the strikers and suing out injunctions against the pickets, other firms learned that other employers were having the same sort of trouble. The Morgan Iron Works, whose plant is at the foot of East Ninth Street, this borough, had a long strike, which was finally settled on terms that were not made public, although the officials declared they had not yielded to the rights of the union. Then the Burlee Dry Dock Company of Port Richmond, S. I., had to shut out union men and began to do its work with non-union machinists entirely. A third firm to suffer was the Fleming Company, over in New Jersey, where an injunction granted against striking machinists by Vice Chancellor Pitney was so drastic that the union retaliated by securing a court order restraining the company officials and the police from interfering unduly with the pickets and other strikers.

At the Burlee works, where non-union men continue to be employed to-day, relations became so acute at one time that the new employes had to be boarded by the company on an old ship within the basin. A high wall is built around the works, and there have been times when the strikers were detected trying to enter in rowboats for work on the non-union workmen. Up to the present time the company has continued its organization of private guards, who watch the works continually and prevent intruders from crossing the high protecting wall.

Such conditions, described by Mr. Morse as having damaged his business beyond repairing, hereabout, are what have caused the different companies to plan a protective association for themselves. There has been some informal discussion, but no definite arrangements for the organization are made as yet, although members of every firm approached on the subject have signified their approval and expressed a willingness to start a fight against unreasonable demands from employes.

DETECTIVE ULLNER DISMISSED.

Not Because of Hogan's "Graft" Charge, but for Continued Absence.

Robert E. Ullner, formerly a plain clothes policeman attached to the Old Slip Station, yesterday was dismissed from the force by Commissioner Greene. Ullner was one of the policemen accused by Magistrate Hogan of "grafting" and was put on trial before Deputy Commissioner Ebstein. In announcing his discharge, the Commissioner said:

"Ullner was not dismissed because of the charge brought against him through Magistrate Hogan. The evidence submitted did not substantiate the charges. Ullner was dismissed for being absent from duty for five days and over."

It was brought out during the trial that Ullner was married to a well-known woman who lived in the precinct covered by the West Forty-seventh Street Station. When this fact was discovered the detective handed in his resignation.

The Commissioner was asked if any charges would be brought against Sergt. Nash and Capt. Ferris of the West Thirty-seventh Street Police Station, whom Magistrate Hogan included in his charges of graft.

"No charges will be brought against either of the officers," said the Commissioner. "They have not been guilty of any breach of duty."

BIG NAMES FOR ALLEGED THIEF.

Police Tell of Exploits of Man Who Posed as J. P. Morgan, Jr.

Inspector McClusky, Chief of the Detective Bureau, yesterday recognized the man arrested Monday afternoon in the millinery establishment of Louise & Co., 554 Fifth Avenue, while trying vainly to secure a valuable wrap cloak on the pretense that he was J. P. Morgan, Jr., as a thief who, as Louis C. McDowell, Marcus Hanna, and Albert L. Brown, has made trouble in many cities.

He stole a brooch worth $1,000 from Merritt, Walsh & Phelps of St. Louis in March, 1901, according to the Inspector, and while being taken to prison with "Milwaukee Dutch," another thief, escaped from a thirty-mile-an-hour train.

He has victimized many New York jewelry firms, the Inspector says, among them Tiffany & Co., Marcus & Co., and Schumann & Co. He had "practiced" of getting $70,000 from these merchants, but this the police say is a great exaggeration. Newspaper reports have reached them from Astoria, Oregon, stating that a man posing as "J. P. Morgan, Jr.," had swindled many merchants by inducing them to invest in a certain mining venture.

ATTACKS ABSENT ALDERMAN.

Hearing on Baseball Grounds Petition Adjourned After Lawyer David Welsh's Insinuations.

An attack on the integrity of an Alderman was the feature of a meeting of the Washington Heights Local Board of Improvements yesterday in the Governor's Room in the City Hall, at which Borough President Cantor presided. The hearing was on a petition to have the grounds of the Greater New York American League baseball team destroyed by the local board favoring the cutting through them from One Hundred and Sixty-sixth to One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street for new streets. An appeal was made to the board to do this last Spring, but was defeated.

Ex-Assistant District Attorney David Welsh, counsel for the property owners in the neighborhood, said he had thirty or forty affidavits in his possession that would prove that the park during the past baseball season was a positive nuisance and disgrace because of the crowds of rowdies that invaded the neighborhood. Mr. Welsh referred to the matter when it was before the local board last Spring, and remarked that the action of the board at that time in declining to cut streets looked "suspicious," whereupon Alderman Goodman asked Mr. Welsh to explain himself. "I desire to say that my remark does not apply to any of the members of the board present," explained Mr. Welsh.

As the only member not present was Alderman Klett, who is the Alderman representing the district in which the park is located, Alderman Florence said:

"In view of the absence of my colleague, Alderman Klett, whom that remark is applied to, I move that this hearing be postponed for two weeks to give him an opportunity to be present and defend himself."

After a conference between President Cantor and Aldermen Goodman, Myers, and Florence, President Cantor announced that in view of Mr. Welsh's remarks it had been decided to adjourn the hearing for a week.

"You will take no legal action in this matter I hope in the meantime?" said President Cantor, which assurance was given by Mr. Welsh.

"We hope Alderman Klett will be present then," said Mr. Cantor, "but if he is not we will settle the matter without him."

WILLIS L. MOORE RETURNS.

Tests of Plane Adopted at International Weather Service Conference.

Willis L. Moore, the Chief of the Weather Bureau Service, returned to this country yesterday on the steamship Deutschland from Hamburg. Mr. Moore has been attending the International Committee meeting of the Directors of Government Weather Services, held at Southport, England.

The meeting arranged for the simultaneous taking of observations at various stations at the same time. It also adopted the same units of measurement so that results of different countries could be more easily compared.

Mr. Moore said that during his visit he had stopped at many of the best observatories in the old country, and had also bought some instruments for the new observatory sixty miles outside of Washington. In the new observatory, which will be under Government direction, the higher problems of astronomy and meteorology will be studied. Mr. Moore said yesterday that the United States already has the best system in the world, but that with the completion of the observatory at Washington this country will be able to go much further in the science than ever before.

MOTHER GETS LOUISE YOUNG.

Justice Leventritt Determines Custody of the Long-Fought-For Child.

Louise McAllister Young, the four-year-old child of Alexander C. Young and his former wife, Louise McAllister Jongers, must remain in the custody of her mother, Justice Leventritt of the Supreme Court handed down this decision yesterday.

Mrs. Young obtained a divorce and married an artist. The fight for the child followed, with many sensational features.

Young likewise remarried, and his second wife is now applying for a divorce.

FIGHT FOR FAIR ESTATE.

Provision for Examination of Witnesses in San Francisco.

Justice Barrett, in the Supreme Court yesterday, granted a motion to examine two physicians and two undertakers in San Francisco in the action brought by Mrs. Hannah E. Nelson to recover the estate belonging to Charles L. Fair, who with his wife was killed in an automobile accident at Trouville, France, about a year ago. Counsel for Mrs. Nelson and the other heirs of Mrs. Charles L. Fair said that they did not object to an examination by interrogatories, but stated that they would rather have an oral examination.

Jay & Candler, representing Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, objected to an oral examination on the ground that all the questions could be answered on the interrogatories to be submitted to the witnesses.

ROOF FIGHT WITH A MANIAC.

A Thousand See Struggle Between Mad Woman and Woman Rescuer End in Suicide.

Under the eyes of hundreds of horrified tenement dwellers, two women struggled for life or death yesterday afternoon on the roof of the crowded apartment house at 526 West Forty-sixth Street. One of them, a maniac, just released from the insane pavilion of Bellevue Hospital, was trying to end her life by dropping to the sidewalk, more than 100 feet below. The other was fighting with equal desperation to stop her.

After the furious fight had lasted for several minutes—minutes that seemed hours to the throng of spectators attracted by the contestants' shrieks—the insane woman won. A moment later she lay dead on the pavement, and the woman who would have saved her fell back unconscious into the arms of three men who had reached the roof just too late.

Mrs. Annie Martin, the victim of the tragedy, was once a nurse in the Insane Hospital on Ward's Island. While she was there a patient struck her on the head, and she became violently deranged. But two days ago the doctors decided she was cured, and she left the hospital to spend a short time with her sister-in-law, Mrs. Sarah Farrell, whose home is on the third floor at 526 West Forty-sixth Street. While Mrs. Farrell was out marketing her visitor made her way unseen to the roof.

Her footsteps over the tin covering the house were heard by Mrs. Estelle Young, a lodger on the top floor, who immediately ran up to the roof. There, Mrs. Martin, who was lying flat on her side at the very edge, apparently hesitating before sliding off. With a scream Mrs. Young rushed at her and grasped her skirt. There was an answering shriek, as the crazed woman tried to wrench herself free. It was then that the whole neighborhood became aroused. Every window filled with spectators. The crowd on the street below increased until it numbered perhaps a thousand.

As some of the men from the watching crowd ascended the stairs to the rescue the two women were seen to be struggling back and forward, now near the edge, now far back toward the centre. But gradually Mrs. Young's strength gave way before the infuriated energy of her opponent. There was a last pull at the skirt of the insane woman, a last scream for help, and the struggle was over. Mrs. Martin was thirty-six years old, and her husband died more than a year ago.

MAYBRICK TRUSTEE EXAMINED.

William H. Gardner is Questioned Concerning the Disposition of Estate of the Woman Prisoner.

Efforts which are being made by representatives of Mrs. Florence E. Maybrick, who is to be released from prison in England in July of next year, to compel an accounting of her estate were continued yesterday before John H. Judge as referee at 29 Broadway. William H. Gardner of Brooklyn was examined. He is one of the Trustees of that portion of the estate in Cairo, Ill., and in New York City, the latter having consisted largely of stocks and bonds. The remainder of the estate consists of lands in Virginia, West Virginia, Illinois, and Kentucky.

The attorneys for the estate are Hayden & Yarrell of Washington, D. C., Samuel V. Hayden of the firm being present at yesterday's hearing. Daniel L. Decker of this city appeared as attorney of record. According to the lawyers, what appears to be a shortage of $75,000 in the Trustee's accounts was developed at yesterday's hearing.

Another Trustee of the property in question is Hamilton B. Bradshaw, also of Brooklyn. He has not yet been examined.

The general contention of the attorneys for Mrs. Maybrick is that when she was confined in the prisoner's dock in Liverpool she signed on one occasion no less than eighteen papers relating to six parcels of property, acting for herself and her two children, and doing it all in about twenty minutes. At that time she was under great mental and physical excitement.

A third member of the Board of Trustees is the Rev. John P. Ingraham of St. Louis, Mo., who avers that he was not consulted by his associate Trustees in the matter of several of the sales, and who is anxious to sift the matter of the disposition of the estate.

The next hearing will take place on Oct. 20 at the same hour and place as the hearing of yesterday. Mr. Gardner is to resume his testimony on that day.

A Charleston Merchant Dies at Sea.

When the steamship Kaiserin Maria Theresia of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company arrived yesterday from Bremen, it was learned that Henry Wohlken, a retired merchant living at Charleston, S. C., who had been with his wife on a visit to friends in Germany, had died on the way back. Mr. Wohlken was seventy-four years of age, and was in good health until shortly before going on board of the steamship. His death occurred on Sunday morning at daybreak. His body was brought to port, and will be sent to his home for burial.

Big Trade Sale of Silks.

A peremptory trade sale of 10,110 pieces of black and colored silks will be held at 10 o'clock this morning by Townsend & Montant of 37-39 Leonard Street, for the Ashley & Bailey Company of 109-111 Spring Street.

Fall Opening of Lace Curtains.

We have now on sale in this department all our importations for the season, together with replete lines of domestic manufactured curtains.

We consider the range of designs presented this week absolutely unequalled both as to quality and variety, and we will endeavor to make them still more interesting by specially low price-quotations throughout the department.

The principal styles represented are :—

Arabian, Irish Point, Tambour, Ruffled Novelties, Madras, Renaissance, Cluny, Antique, Brussels, Nottinghams,

Sash Curtains, Bonne-Femmes & Bed Sets to match most of above.

Drapery & Upholstery Fabrics.

We direct attention to the extensive display we are making in this department of

Foreign and Domestic Goods,

suitable for all styles of Draperies, Portieres and Furniture Upholstering.

The following lines have an exceptionally strong representation :—

Velours.....single and double-faced.
Armures.....in full color ranges.
Damasks.....in plain and moire.
Tapestries.....in cotton, wool and silk.
Brocades.....in full, rich designs.
Livonias.....in latest color combinations.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway and Twentieth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

"Dry-foot" shoes do away with rubbers.

Stout and stylish walking shoes, of heavy calf prepared by a waterproofing process that makes the shoes as water-tight as leather can be.

If they duck their duty as damp-proof we take them back.

$5

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842 Broadway, opposite City Hall, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
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All right for rain clouds or clear sky. Our Dressy Crevenette Coats, long, loose, easy—but true to the fit around collar and shoulders.

Start at $15. End at $28.

Ralston Health Shoe, waterproof sole, $4.00.

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REMINISCENT OF WATTEAU.

Charming little scenes grace whole swarms of gay and whimsical pieces on our Second Floor.

Naive gold cabinets, coated with lacquer in Vernis-Martin style, and painted with the most delicate scenes of fairyland. Desks, the essence of daintiness, with decorated lids and sides. Little tables. Even chairs, whose well-shaped backs show irresistible paintings.

Hand-woven Aubusson Carpets and fine antique Persian Rugs. Plain color Fillings, 9 ft. wide, $9.00 per yd.—the correct backing for decorated pieces.

For all Furniture in thoroughly acclimated woods, select at once, as owing to our enormous business this year, those who procrastinate will not be able to

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AMUSEMENTS.

LYRIC 42d, 43d St., 7th Av. & B'way. NEXT MONDAY. Seats on sale for MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD in "OLD HEIDELBERG."

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE. Evgs. at 8:10. Mats. TO-MORROW & Sat., 2:10. GRACE GEORGE IN "PRETTY PEGGY."

CASINO THE RUNAWAYS Tonight at 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15.

PRINCESS THEATRE B'way & 29th. Tel. 2666 Mad. MATS. TO-MORROW & SAT. 2:30. TO-NIGHT AT 8:30. THE EARL OF PAWTUCKET.

HORTIG & SEAMON'S 125th St. & 7th Av. MAT. TO-DAY WRIGHT HUNTINGTON & CO. GENARO & BAILEY, EMMA CARUS.

MURRAY HILL THEA. Lex. Av. and 42d St. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2. HARRIGAN in "Under Cover."

AMUSEMENTS.

REBUILT, REFURNISHED NEW YORK THEATRE. B'way & 45th st. Klaw & Erlanger.....Managers. To-Night at 8. Mats. To-day & Sat.

KLAW & ERLANGER'S STUPENDOUS BEN-HUR "Greater Than Ever!" PRICES 50c., 1.00 and 1.50. Seats may be secured for next four weeks.

HERALD SQ. THEATRE. B'way near 35th. Evgs. 8:20. Mat. Saturday. *LAST WEEK THIS THEATRE. NEXT WEEK AT THE NEW EMPIRE. JOHN DREW IN CAPTAIN DIEPPE. *NEXT MONDAY AT 8 P. M. E. H. SOTHERN (Management of Daniel Frohman.) in the miracle play, by the author of "If I Were King," entitled THE PROUD PRINCE. SEATS READY TO-MORROW. Mats. Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2.

NEW EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way & 40th St. CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager. OPENS TUESDAY, OCT. 13. JOHN DREW in CAPTAIN DIEPPE. SEAT SALE TO-MORROW, 9 A. M.

SAVOY THEATRE. B'way & 64th. Evg. 8:15. Mat. Tuesday & Sat. "The personality (Mr. Crane's) of all theatregoers has proven to love is his Uncle Peter, a character that stays true."—Herald. W. H. CRANE IN THE SPENDERS.

CRITERION THEATRE. B'way & 44th St. Evgs. 8:30. Mat. Saturday. CHARLES HAWTREY IN THE MAN FROM BLANKLEY'S.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat. Engagement ends Sat., Oct. 14. MAXINE ELLIOTT IN CLYDE FITCH'S PLAY HER OWN WAY.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & 2nd Av. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Saturday, 2:15. Engagement ends Sat., Oct. 14. STEPHEN PHILLIPS' ULYSSES.

DALY'S B'way & 30. At 8 sharp. Mats. To-day & Sat., at 2. Engagement ends Nov. 14. 3 LITTLE MAIDS. Tickets purchased on sidewalk worthless.

MADAME ADELINA PATTI AUCTION SALE of Seats and Boxes FOR THE TWO CONCERTS AT CARNEGIE HALL, NOV. 2, AT 8:15, AND NOV. 4, AT 2:15. Will take place at THE CASINO, 39th St. and B'way, Oct. 15, at 2 P. M. Orders received only till 5 P. M., Oct. 10th, at Windsor Arcade, 46th St. and 5th Av. Steinway Pianos used at Patti Concerts.

WALLACK'S Broadway & 30th St. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. To-day & Sat. at 2:15. "Brisk and Breezy."—World. GEO. ADE'S LATEST MUSICAL HIT. PEGGY FROM PARIS.

BELASCO THEATRE To-night, 8 sharp. Mat. Sat., 2. David Belasco announces for a limited season BLANCHE BATES IN THE DARLING OF THE GODS.

KNICKERBOCKER B'way & 38th St. To-night, 8 sharp. Evenings at 8. Matinee Sat. at 2. Last Five Weeks. Their Greatest Success. KLAW & ERLANGER Present THE "ROGERS BROTHERS IN LONDON."

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PROCTOR'S 23d St. COMEDY & VAUD. SHOWS. Mat. Every Aft. & Eve. Sat. 10c., 20c., 30c., 50c. 23d Big Continuous Vaudeville. 5th St. "Christopher, Jr." 58th St. "In the Palace of the King." 125th St. "Sunny Hearts" Big Vaudeville.

MAJESTIC THEATRE. —GRAND CIRCLE— TUES. October 13. BABES IN TOYLAND. First Time Here. Evgs. & Sat. Mat. $1.50. SEATS NOW ON SALE. Wednesday Matinee, $1.00.

Manhattan Broadway and 33d St. Evgs. at 8:15. Mat. Sat. at 2. LAST WEEK. MRS. FISKE Henrik IBSEN'S GABLER. Tues., Oct. 13. MARTA OF THE LOWLANDS.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Evgs. 8:15. Matinee Sat. 2:15. MARIE CAHILL in "NANCY BROWN."

CIRCLE B'way and 60th St. Mat. To-day. Ladies' Mat. Daily